

**City of Canton**

# **Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas Plan**

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**City of Canton**

# **City of Canton Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas Plan**

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## Executive Summary

Within the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, a participating jurisdiction can designate specific areas or neighborhoods as a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA). The NRSA allows greater flexibility in the use of Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) funding that would promote the revitalization of those specified areas.

The City of Canton has proposed two areas for consideration of a NRSA designation, the Eastside Area and the Central Area. The Eastside NRSA includes the neighborhoods around East Tuscarawas Street, Sherrick Road, and Mahoning Road. The Central NRSA includes the downtown area and the surrounding neighborhoods to the west from Navarre Road to 12<sup>th</sup> Street NW. The City of Canton will use the following benefits as a way to promote the revitalization of the Eastside and Central areas:

- Offer a Public Service Cap Exemption to those services carried out pursuant to the strategy by a Community-Based Development Organization (CBDO),
- Job creation and retention activities undertaken pursuant to the strategy will be qualified as meeting area benefit requirements, thus eliminating the need for a business to track the income of persons that take, or are considered for, such jobs.
- Housing units assisted pursuant to the strategy can be considered to be part of a single structure for purposes of applying for low-and moderate-income national objective criteria, thus providing greater flexibility to carry out housing programs that revitalize a neighborhood.
- Economic development activities carried out under the strategy will be exempt from the aggregate public benefit standards, thus increasing a grantee's flexibility for program design as well as reducing its record-keeping requirements.

The Eastside and Central NRSAs are two areas faced with many social and economic challenges. The Eastside NRSA is an area where 60% of the residents are Black or African American, a percentage that is 2½ times larger than the City as a whole. The Eastside NRSA is plagued by a high degree of poverty (45%), a very low median household income (\$18,700), high unemployment (25%), a high percentage of adults over 25 without a high school diploma (30%), below average percentage of owner-occupied housing (45%) with low median housing values (\$54,000), a high rate of vacant housing (18%), and relatively high housing overcrowding (2.7%). 43.2% of the households in the Eastside NRSA receive some type of public assistance.

The Central NRSA has suffered significant population losses in the last 10 years (20%), and is also characterized by a high degree of poverty (39%), a very low median household income (\$21,200), high unemployment (17%), a high percentage of adults over 25 without

a high school diploma (24%), a low percentage of owner-occupied housing (37%), and a very high number of vacant housing units (25%). In addition, the Hispanic population in this area has increased 115% over the past 10 years, with 4.6% of the population foreign born, and 3.7% of the population over 5 years of who do speak English "less than well". Just under 32% of the population receives some form of public assistance.

Broad community objectives have been developed and key strategies are outlined in this plan to help improve the quality of life and transform these two areas into neighborhoods where people desire to live, work and play. Key strategy areas include housing and neighborhood development, infrastructure, public safety, code enforcement, zoning and land use, and economic development. The desire to decrease violent crime, increase homeownership, and strengthen the neighborhood economic corridors is a small sample of objectives this plan is looking to achieve.

## **Purpose of a NRSA Plan**

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) encourages the establishment of a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area (NRSA) as a means to create communities of opportunity in distressed neighborhoods. The goal of this program is to reinvest in human and economic capital, and economically empower low-income residents as part of an overall community revitalization strategy. Comprehensive community revitalization strategies seek to create partnerships among federal and local governments, the private sector, community organizations and neighborhood residents.

The City of Canton proposes two NRSA's that encompass two of the city's most distressed areas. Within the NRSA, the City is afforded much greater flexibility in the use of CDBG funds. As outlined in the following sections, the two proposed NRSA's meet the threshold for low-moderate income (LMI) residents and are primarily residential. This strategy has a minimum six-year duration and is being integrated into the upcoming FY 2013 Action Plan as well as the subsequent Five Year 2014 - 2018 Strategic Plan.

### **Benefits of a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy**

The City of Canton plans to take advantage of the following benefits a NRSA offers as described in amendments to the CDBG regulations at 24 CFR 570. They are as follows:

- **Public Service Cap Exemption:** Public Services carried out pursuant to the strategy by a Community-Based Development Organization (CBDO) will be exempt from the public service cap (24 CFR 570.204(b)(2)(ii)); and
- **Job Creation/Retention as Low/Moderate Income Area Benefits:** Job creation and retention activities undertaken pursuant to the strategy will be qualified as meeting area benefit requirements, thus eliminating the need for a business to track the income of persons that take, or are considered for, such jobs (24 CFR 570.208(a)(1)(vii) and (d)(5)(i));and
- **Aggregation of Housing Units:** Housing units assisted pursuant to the strategy may be considered to be part of a single structure for purposes of applying for low- and moderate-income national objective criteria, thus providing greater flexibility to

carry out housing programs that revitalize a neighborhood (24 CFR 570.208(a)(3) and (d)(5)(ii)); and

- **Aggregate Public Benefit Standard Exemption:** Economic development activities carried out under the strategy will be exempt from the aggregate public benefit standards, thus increasing a grantee's flexibility for program design as well as reducing its record-keeping requirements (24 CFR 570.209 (b)(2)(v)(L) and (M)).

## Components of the Neighborhood Strategy

The City of Canton's strategy for the NRSA describes how it meets the following criteria:

**Boundaries:** The City has identified two strategy areas and the neighborhood boundaries for which the strategy applies. All areas within those boundaries must be contiguous. Please see NRSA map for more information.

**Demographic Criteria:** The designated areas are primarily residential and contain a percentage of low-and moderate-income residents that is equal to the "upper quartile percentage" (as computed by HUD pursuant to 24 CFR 570.208(a)(1)(ii) or 70 percent, whichever is less but, in any event, not less than 51 percent.

**Consultation:** The City has described how the strategy is being developed in consultation with the area's stakeholders, including residents, owners/operators of businesses and financial institutions, non-profit organizations, and community groups that are in or serve the areas.

**Assessment & Economic Empowerment:** The City's strategy includes an assessment of the economic conditions of the area and an examination of the opportunities for economic development improvement and the problems likely to be encountered. Each subject-specific assessment is followed by a development strategy and implementation plan to promote the area's economic progress focusing on activities to create meaningful jobs for the unemployed and low-and moderate-income residents of the area (including jobs created by HUD-assisted efforts) as well as activities to promote the substantial revitalization of the neighborhood.

**Performance Measurements:** The strategy must identify the results (i.e., physical improvements, social initiatives and economic empowerment) expected to be achieved, expressing them in terms that are readily measurable. This will be in the form of "benchmarks."

**Performance Reporting:** The City will report on the progress of the NRSA at the end of each Fiscal Year along with the annual report of the Consolidated Plan.

## History & Background

The City of Canton is located in northeastern Ohio and is the county seat of Stark County. Canton was founded in 1805 on the West and Middle Branches of the Nimishillen Creek, and became a manufacturing center owing to its location with numerous railroad lines. After the decline of heavy manufacturing in the latter decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the city's industry has since diversified to include a service economy, including retailing, education, financial, and healthcare sectors. Canton is home to such well-known national landmarks as the NFL Pro Football Hall of Fame, the William McKinley Presidential Library/National Monument, and the National First Ladies Library and Research Center. Canton is also home to a vibrant arts community. The Canton Symphony Orchestra, Canton Ballet, and Canton Museum of Art all give residents a place to experience art and culture from around the world, while a growing local artists' community is quickly becoming well-known as a dynamic presence in the region. World-class hospitals and five area universities contribute a great deal to residents' quality of life, along with the natural beauty of public parks and green spaces. With the cost of real estate estimated at less than half of the national average, Canton is considered an affordable community according to cost of living indices.

Canton, like many Midwest "Rust Belt" cities, has experienced a large decline in population since the 1950s. The city's population peaked in 1950 at around 117,000, and over the next several decades people left the city by the tens of thousands, moving to newly developed, surrounding suburbs or out of the area entirely. According to the 2010 Census, Canton's population is 73,007, a 9.7% decrease from 2000 and a 38% decrease since 1950. The Eastside and Central NRSA's have been greatly impacted by population loss with the Eastside area losing almost 17% and the Central area losing 20% of its population since the 2000 Census.

As people left the city, they often left behind homes that became rental properties or ended up vacant and neglected. This is especially true in the neighborhoods included in the two proposed Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas. In many cases, the people who remained in the city did not have the means to maintain their homes, which contributes to the general deterioration of the housing stock in these neighborhoods. In both the Eastside and Central NRSA's, the percentage of homeownership is below 50%, and the percentage of vacant houses ranges from 18-25%. The median value of owner-occupied housing is also quite low, ranging from \$54,400 in the Eastside NRSA to \$65,625 in the Central NRSA.

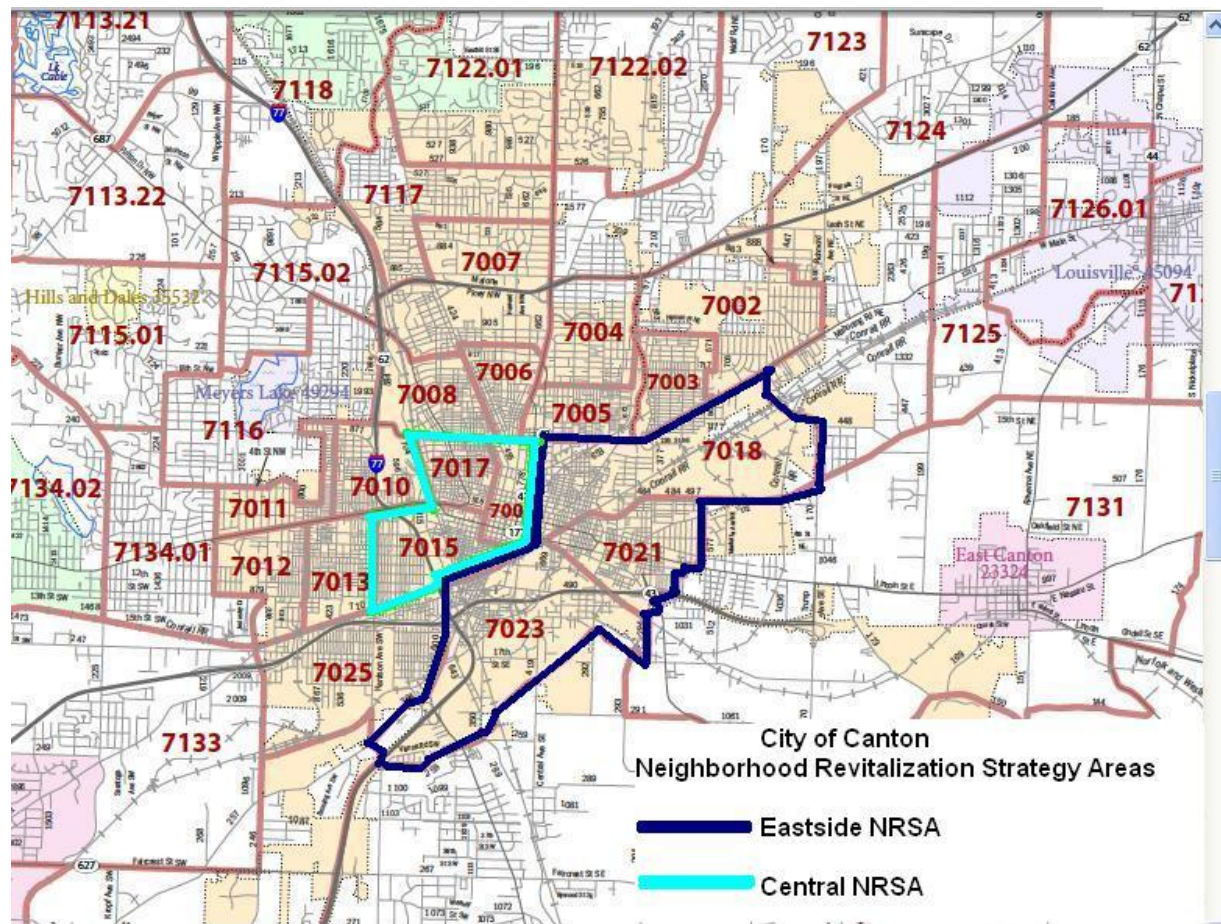
Despite the efforts of the City of Canton, in cooperation with neighborhood organizations, housing agencies, and other stakeholders, these NRSA neighborhoods continue to struggle with abandoned and ill-maintained property. While efforts have been made to maintain and rehabilitate old houses, as well as build new ones, the existing housing stock continues to age and deteriorate. Many existing businesses are struggling, and in many neighborhoods there is a lack of access to necessary goods and services. Furthermore, the declining property values and tax base that has resulted makes it difficult for the City to maintain an adequate level of services to its reduced population.

The City of Canton remains committed to reversing these trends and has instituted a number of initiatives to revitalize the City. Many people, including young professionals, artists, and retirees, are rediscovering the city as a great place to live, work, and play. Targeted public and private investment has spurred a renaissance in areas such as the downtown arts district, and the historic Ridgewood Neighborhood. Small businesses, including trendy restaurants and art galleries, are beginning to revitalize the central business district. The City of Canton wants to take the lead in continuing this stabilization

and reinvestment, and the creation of these two Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas will be a big part of this effort. Through the establishment of these NRSA's, the City will be able to target public investment and encourage private investment in neighborhoods that need an extra push, resulting in measurable improvements to these areas, benefitting both the residents and the City as a whole. Using the tools provided by the NRSA, and with the cooperation of various government agencies, business groups, neighborhood organizations, and housing agencies, the City can help these neighborhoods reach their fullest potential and become true neighborhoods of choice.

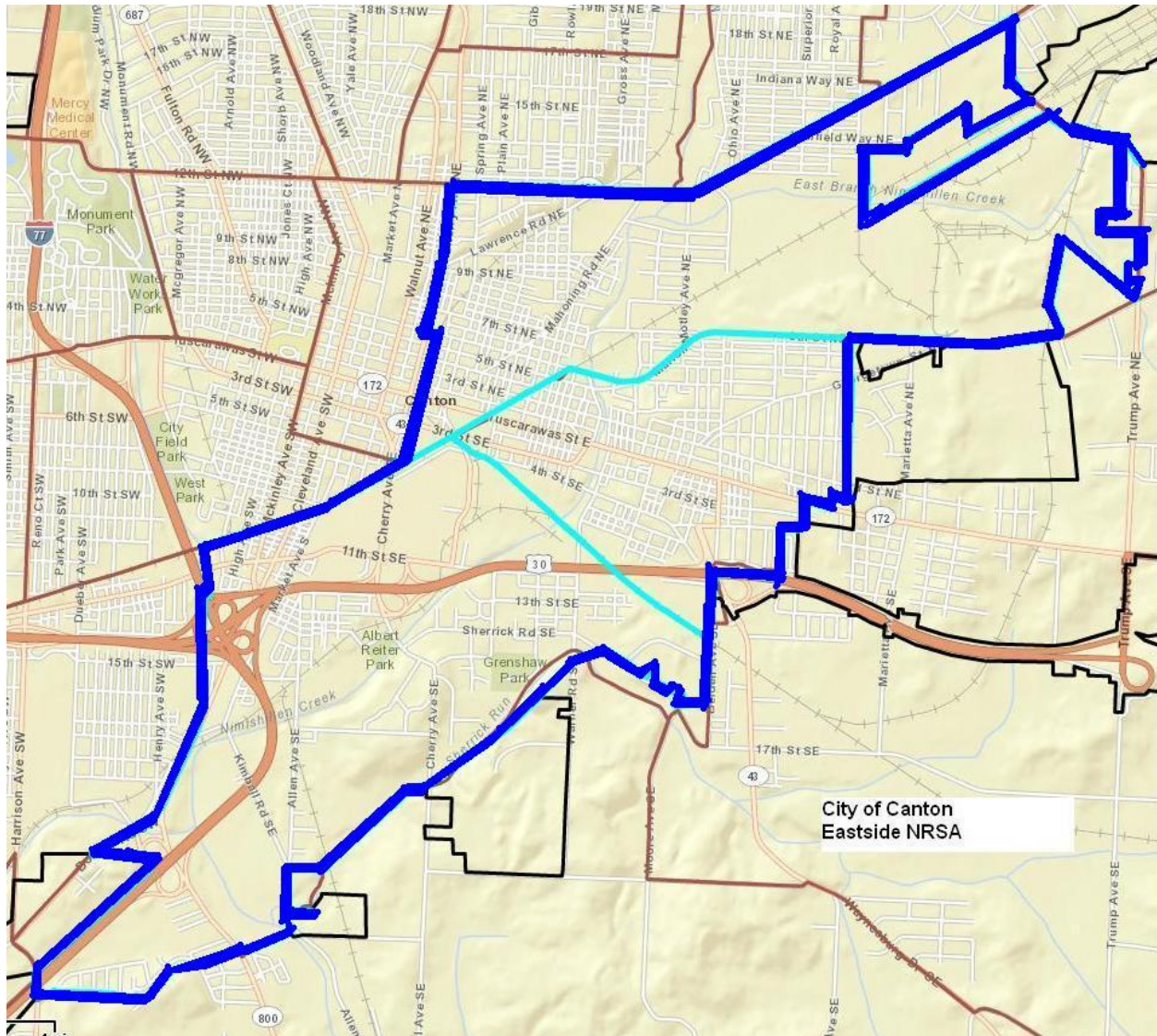
## NRSA Boundaries

In order to better serve the needs of specific areas of the city, the City of Canton has identified two proposed Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas (NRSAs), the Eastside NRSA and the Central NRSA.



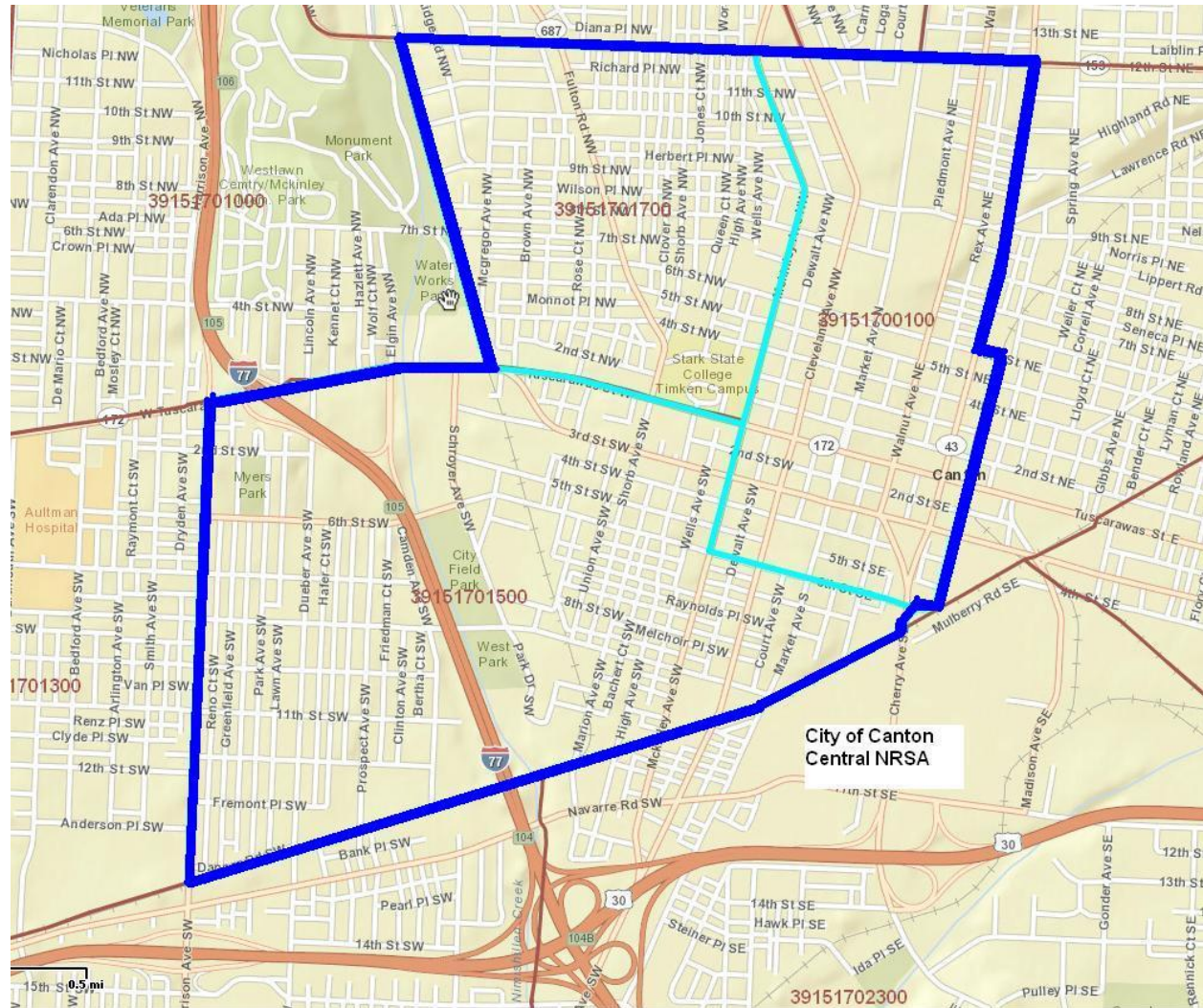
## Eastside NRSA

The Eastside strategy area covers much of the northeast and southeast sections of the city, including neighborhoods east of Cherry Street, and south of 12<sup>th</sup> and Mahoning Road on the northeast section, and the neighborhoods along East Tuscarawas Street and along Sherrick road in the southeast side. The area coincides with the following U.S. Census tracts: 7018, 7021, and 7023.



## Central NRSA

The Central strategy area covers the downtown and surrounding neighborhoods to the west, and is generally bounded by 12<sup>th</sup> Street on the north, Cherry Street on the East, Navarre Road on the south, and Harrison Avenue and Monument Road on the west. The area coincides with the following U.S. Census tracts: 7001, 7015, and 7017.



## Demographic Indicators

The combined population of the two proposed NRSA's is 16,256, which represents 22% of the City's current population of 73,007. According to the 2010 Census, the Eastside NRSA has a population of 8,768, and the Central NRSA has a population of 7,488.

As required by HUD regulations, each proposed NRSA is primarily residential and contains a percentage of low-and moderate-income residents that is equal to the "upper quartile

percentage" (as computed by HUD pursuant to 24 CFR 570.208(a)(1)(ii) or 70 percent, whichever is less but, in any event, not less than 51 percent. See the following chart which demonstrates compliance with the "upper quartile" requirement.

<b>Percentage Low-Moderate Income Persons</b>			
<b>Canton Upper Quartile LMI % - 67.9%</b>	<b>Eastside NRSA</b>	<b>Central NRSA</b>	<b>Canton</b>
Total LMI Universe	10,445	8,927	78,085
Total LMI Persons	7,811	6,259	43,959
LMI Percent	74.8%	70.1%	56.3%
Designated Area Eligible for NRSA based on LMI %	YES	YES	NA
<i>Census 2000 Low and Moderate Income Summary Data</i>			

The following chart provides a breakdown of the population within each NRSA compared with the City of Canton as a whole. The chart includes data by race as well as by Hispanic ethnicity.

<b>Population: 2010 Census Summary File 1</b>	<b>Eastside NRSA</b>		<b>Central NRSA</b>		<b>Canton</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Total Population:	8,768	100.0%	7,488	100.0%	73,007	100.0%
White	2,775	31.6%	4,753	63.5%	50,458	69.1%
Black or African American	5,270	60.1%	2,023	27.0%	17,666	24.2%
American Indian/Alaska Native	59	0.7%	101	1.3%	349	0.5%
Asian	9	0.1%	18	0.2%	253	0.3%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	4	0.0%	15	0.2%	35	0.0%
Some Other Race	72	0.8%	134	1.8%	734	1.0%
Two or More Races	579	6.6%	444	5.9%	3,512	4.8%
Hispanic or Latino:	169	1.9%	351	4.7%	1,899	2.6%

As this chart shows, the Eastside NRSA is a predominantly minority area, with 60.1% of the population being Black or African American, 6.6% two or more races, and 31.6% White. The percentage of Hispanic residents, however, is smaller than the City as a whole.

The Central NRSA population is 63.5% White, 27% Black or African American, with 5.9 % of the population being of two or more races. The percentage of Hispanic/Latino residents is over 1½ times larger than for the City as a whole.

It should be noted that the population numbers for the two preceding charts show quite different information. This is because the low/moderate income data provided by HUD on the first chart is still based on the 2000 census, while the population/racial data on the second chart is based on the 2010 Census. The differences in these two charts also illustrate the population decline affecting these two NRSA areas, as well as the entire City, over the last ten years.

The population shifts during the period 2000-2010 within the City of Canton and the two proposed Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas are shown on the following chart, which was prepared using 2000 and 2010 census data.

Population Changes 2000 - 2010	Eastside NRSA			Central NRSA			Canton City		
	2010	2000	% Change	2010	2000	% Change	2010	2000	% Change
Total Population:	8,768	10,534	-16.8%	7,488	9,362	-20.0%	73,007	80,806	-9.7%
White	2,775	3,238	-14.3%	4,753	6862	-30.7%	50,458	60,164	-16.1%
Black or African American	5,270	6,645	-20.7%	2,023	1933	4.7%	17,666	16,999	3.9%
American Indian/Alaska Native	59	70	-15.7%	101	63	60.3%	349	396	-11.9%
Asian	9	15	-40.0%	18	10	80.0%	253	257	-1.6%
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	4	5	-20.0%	15	9	66.7%	35	24	45.8%
Some Other Race	72	91	-20.9%	134	96	39.6%	734	492	49.2%
Two or More Races	579	470	23.2%	444	389	14.1%	3,512	2,474	42.0%
Hispanic or Latino:	169	142	19.0%	351	163	115.3%	1,899	1,006	88.8%

This chart shows that while Canton's population decreased 9.7% since 2000, the population in the Eastside NRSA fell by 16.8%. Population losses within the Eastside NRSA were spread out almost equally among all races. However, the Hispanic population, though small, rose by 19%.

The population in the Central NRSA fell 20% in the ten years since 2000, over twice the City's percentage. Within the Central NRSA, the White population decreased by 30.7%. However, the Black population rose by 4.7%, and the Hispanic population increased by 115.3%. These population changes reflect the ongoing trend of White residents abandoning the inner-city neighborhoods in the central part of Canton.

The following chart highlights a variety of demographic factors and statistics regarding income, poverty, and unemployment for residents within the two proposed NRSA areas.

Demographic Data	Eastside NRSA	Central NRSA	Canton
Low-Moderate Income Persons*	74.8%	70.1%	56.3%
Female Headed Households	58.3%	43.8%	48.0%
Median Household Income	\$18,738	\$21,207	\$30,043
Poverty Rate - Households	45.2%	39.4%	25.6%
Poverty Rate - Female Headed Households	55.9%	51.2%	38.9%
Adults over 25 without High School Diploma	30.3%	24.1%	19.2%
Unemployment Rate	24.9%	17.0%	13.7%
Households without Access to a Vehicle	25.0%	28.7%	15.7%
Households Receiving Public Assistance	43.2%	31.8%	24.7%
Percent Foreign Born Persons	0.9%	4.6%	2.1%
Persons Over 5 who speak English "Not Well"	0.2%	3.7%	0.9%
2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates			
* HUD Census 2000 Low and Moderate Income Summary Data			

As this chart indicates, within the two proposed NRSA areas, the majority of residents are low-to-moderate income (LMI) and many live below the poverty line. Generally, these indicators show far more barriers to economic empowerment for individuals and households within the proposed NRSAs. Poverty and educational achievement are closely linked. The lack of a high school diploma can make it exceptionally difficult to find work and improve one's socio-economic standing, perpetuating the cycle of generational poverty. Similar barriers to economic empowerment are faced by households headed by single females, which are far likelier to fall below the poverty line.

## Community Consultation

The boundaries of the two proposed NRSA areas are being established by the City of Canton as part of a comprehensive reorganization of its housing and community development program. The Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Program will enable the City to refocus its efforts and concentrate its funding on those neighborhoods which are most in need of assistance. The NRSA program will provide the framework in which the City can undertake a comprehensive approach to neighborhood improvement and revitalization, while also provide the needed flexibility to offer innovative solutions to complex problems.

The two NRSA's will be created as part of Canton's FY 2013 Action Plan. This Action Plan represents the 5<sup>th</sup> and final year of the current Five Year Consolidated Plan, under which the City has been operating since 2009. In the upcoming year, the City will be initiating efforts to prepare a new Five Year 2014 - 2018 Consolidated Plan. Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas will be a major part of the City's new Strategic Plan. The City strongly desires to have its NRSA program in place and underway as it prepares its next Consolidated Plan. For these reasons, the City is proposing to establish these two NRSA areas as part of its FY 2013 Action Plan.

As the City of Canton begins to implement its NRSA strategies, the City will continue to consult with community groups, housing agencies, and other relevant stakeholders. These groups may include:

- Stark Metropolitan Housing Authority
- Community Building Partnership of Stark County
- Stark County Housing Task Force
- Stark County Homeless Council
- J.R. Coleman Center
- Southeast Community Center
- Canton Neighborhood Associations, including:
  - ACTION – A Coming Together In Our Neighborhood
  - CANDO – Cherry Avenue Neighborhood Developmental Organization
  - CANN – Cherry Avenue North Neighbors
  - CC4W – Concerned Citizens of the 4<sup>th</sup> Ward
  - CTTRA – Cherrie Turner Towers Resident Association
  - DCNA – Downtown Central Neighborhood Association
  - ELHNA – East Lincoln Highway Neighborhood Association
  - GCH – Gateway, Cherry Homes
  - GODC – Grace Operation and Development Center
  - OPEN – O'Jay's Parkway Empowerment Neighborhood Association
  - PRIDE – Pride Association
  - QEVNA – Queen Esther's Village Neighborhood Association
  - SENA – Southeast Neighborhood Association
  - SUN – Summit United Neighborhoods
  - SWAN – Southwest Association of Neighbors

# Assessment & Empowerment Strategies

## Housing & Neighborhood Development Assessment

There are approximately 36,000 housing units in the City of Canton, of which 26,000 are single family structures. The population loss that the City has sustained since the 1950s has resulted in a high rate of vacant buildings. The proposed NSRA areas have been hardest hit by economic decline and population loss. Much of the housing stock in the NRSAs, both owner occupied and rental properties, suffers from disinvestment and lack of maintenance.

The following chart demonstrates the range of housing problems found in the City's two NSRA areas, including low homeownership and housing values, coupled with high vacancy rates and housing overcrowding.

Housing Data	Eastside NSRA	Central NSRA	Canton
No. of Housing Units	5,045	4,257	35,952
1 Unit, Detached Structures	62.1%	52.4%	67.5%
Owner Occupancy Rate	45.9%	38.9%	56.4%
Owner Occupancy Rate - Black Householder	41.9%	37.1%	38.7%
Renter Occupancy Rate	54.1%	61.1%	43.6%
Vacancy Rate	18.3%	25.1%	14.5%
Housing Units Built 1939 or Earlier	48.1%	72.6%	45.7%
1.01 or more occupants per room	2.7%	2.5%	1.5%
Median gross rent	\$363	\$474	\$535
Median Value Owner Occupied Housing	\$54,400	\$65,625	\$82,000
<i>2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates</i>			

The Eastside NSRA, which has experienced high population losses over the past decade (see demographics section above), faces many types of housing problems, including less than 50% homeownership, high vacancy rates, low median home values, and higher than average housing overcrowding (defined as 1.01 or more occupants per room). Incentives are needed to encourage private developers and homeowners to rehabilitate vacant and abandoned housing stock and to upgrade and maintain existing residential properties. The City's Housing and Development Department should work closely with stakeholders in this area to provide the funding assistance and programs needed to address these issues.

The Central NSRA is losing population at twice the City's rate. In particular, Whites are leaving these neighborhoods at a very high rate (over 30%). Just over half of the housing units in this area are one-unit, detached structures. Vacancy rates are very high (25%). 61% of the residents are renters, and 73% of the structures were constructed prior to 1939. Combining such factors as the low incomes among residents, the high number of rental properties and the large number of vacant/abandoned units all add up to severe housing issues for this part of the City.

The housing problems identified in these two NSRA areas can be linked to additional problems, such as increased crime, neighborhood tensions, and lack of business investment. The City has been somewhat successful in initiating some housing programs in the downtown, promoting the area to artists and young professionals. However, more needs to be done to improve existing housing conditions for the current residents, homeowners as

well as renters, the majority of who are low income, with limited resources and options. These NRSA areas also need to be upgraded to attract private housing investment, to rehabilitate existing structures and to construct new market rate developments to improve the economic diversity within these neighborhoods. More low income family housing is not the answer for these neighborhoods. Rather the solution will involve the demolition and removal of vacant/dilapidated structures, the rehabilitation of existing housing already occupied by low and moderate income families, and the rehab/restoration of existing housing and the development of new housing for middle and higher income families. These goals are interconnected and will not be accomplished easily or quickly but will require a long term, comprehensive approach by the City, in cooperation with local housing providers, neighborhood organizations, and private developers, to achieve the ideal result - suitable, livable, sustainable neighborhoods.

The City of Canton is responsible for the following operations, which can be used to empower residents of the NRSA to improve the quality of their neighborhoods: Housing, Infrastructure, Public Safety, Code Enforcement & Demolition, and Economic Development. These responsibilities are explained in detail below.

## Housing

### Assessment

The City of Canton, utilizing a combination of Federal and HUD funding, including CDBG, HOME, and NSP, operates a variety of housing programs. Funding assistance is available for the following housing programs:

- Downpayment assistance for low and moderate income homebuyers
- Housing repairs and housing rehabilitation for low and moderate income homeowners
- Acquisition and renovation of existing housing
- New construction of housing for low and moderate income households

The City works with the Stark Metropolitan Housing Authority and with local non-profit housing developers like The ABCD Inc., Freed Housing Corp., and Habitat for Humanity in the planning and development of housing projects serving lower income households. Through its NSP Program, the City also works with for-profit developers on housing projects within targeted neighborhoods. The City has an active relationship with over 50 neighborhood associations working to improve and revitalize their specific neighborhood areas. In addition, the City is working to reorganize its own Housing Department to improve the delivery of housing assistance programs, both in terms of quality and effectiveness, to the community and its residents.

### NRSA Housing Goals and Objectives

- **Preserve:** Rejuvenation of Canton's housing stock through repair, improvement and rehabilitation of existing buildings.
- **Build:** Promotion of appropriate densities, and the diversification and improvement of the housing stock in the City of Canton through rehabilitation of existing housing stock and new construction.

- **Assist Households:** Encouragement of residents to remain in the City of Canton and invest in the upkeep and improvement of their homes.
- **Improve Image:** Promotion and enhancement the image of the City of Canton.

While these principles are applicable citywide, they are particularly relevant to the NRSA neighborhoods. To ensure that these principles are followed, the City has established the following housing objectives:

- Ensure adequate supply of decent, affordable housing options for homeowners and remove unnecessary barriers to homeownership.
- Ensure adequate supply of decent affordable housing options for renters.
- Assess and manage the growing number of vacant properties and reduce blight in the City.

Below is a description of the housing programs the City has implemented or will implement in the NRSA to meet these objectives.

<b>Objective:</b>	Ensure an adequate supply of decent affordable housing options for homeowners and remove unnecessary barriers to homeownership.
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#### **Canton Homeowner Rehabilitation Program**

The City of Canton Homeowner Rehabilitation Program is designed to assist low-and-moderate income homeowners upgrade their housing conditions to correct code violations and deficiencies with local building codes, improve exterior appearance, increase energy efficiency, and contribute to revitalization of owner-occupied properties to rejuvenate neighborhoods. The Program provides this assistance in the form of a deferred loan. Work can include upgrading of major mechanical systems, structural elements which pose an immediate threat to the integrity of the structure, electric, plumbing, roofs, windows, furnaces, siding, flooring, wall repairs, etc. to make a house decent, safe and sanitary.

#### **Canton Home Repair and Maintenance Program**

The City of Canton Repair & Maintenance Program is designed to assist low-and-moderate income homeowners to correct housing conditions, which if neglected, will adversely affect the health, safety and welfare of the homeowner. Repair and maintenance work may include roof, furnace, electric, plumbing, flooring, code violations, carbon monoxide emission, sewage backup, water line breaks and other qualifying repairs.

#### **Canton Furnace Program**

The Furnace Program provides grant assistance to correct furnace problems which, if neglected, would adversely affect the health, safety, and welfare of the homeowner. Work is limited to furnace repair or replacement.

#### **Canton Homebuyer Assistance Program**

The City of Canton recognizes the need to promote homeownership in the community, which helps to stabilize residential neighborhoods, as well as improve the economic well-being of families. For this reason, the City offers homebuyer assistance programs for low/moderate income households who wish to become homeowners, but who lack the resources to cover all initial costs, such as downpayment and closing costs.

## **Homebuyer Education and Foreclosure Prevention Counseling**

A successful homeownership program requires homebuyers who are well informed about the process of buying and maintaining and sustaining a home. Homebuyer education classes provide the information necessary to ensure potential homeowners make informed home buying decisions. Post purchase counseling and education/workshops, provided by professionals on topics such as maintenance assessment and repair; practical landscaping techniques and planning and budgeting create a support network for homeowner sustainability. In addition, a challenged economic climate warrants the need for ongoing foreclosure intervention services. Intervention to prevent foreclosure ensures sustained homeownership in neighborhoods while avoiding the pitfall of increased vacant properties. The City of Canton will consider increasing its emphasis and support of homebuyer education and foreclosure prevention programs and services.

## **Tax Incentives**

The City of Canton offers tax incentives, through such programs as Community Reinvestment Areas, to encourage and promote construction and rehabilitation of housing. The Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) Program is a direct incentive tax exemption program benefiting property owners who renovate existing or construct new buildings. Under a CRA, a property owner can receive a tax exemption, for up to 10 years, for up to 100% of the increased tax value resulting from improvements to real property. This program permits municipalities or counties to designate CRA areas where investment has been discouraged to promote revitalization of the existing housing stock and the development of new structures.

<b>Objective:</b>	Ensure an adequate supply of decent affordable housing options for renters.
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## **Rental Registration Program**

The City is in the process of updating its Rental Registration program to ensure that all rental structures comply with the City's Building Code. Code Enforcement will enforce compliance. This will be particularly useful in the Eastside and Central NRSA areas, where code compliance is a major concern.

## **Tax Credit Program**

The Housing Tax Credit Program, administered by the Ohio Housing Finance Agency, is a tax incentive program designed to increase the supply of quality, affordable rental housing by helping developers offset the costs of low-income rental housing developments. Historically, this program has been the largest driver of the production of new affordable housing in the state. Over the years, the City of Canton has worked with non-profit and for-profit developers in the development of many tax credit projects, for both families and the elderly.

## **Rental Housing Rehabilitation & Development**

The City's two NRSA areas are both characterized by a high percentage of renter-occupied housing units. The Central NRSA, in particular, has a rental occupancy rate of 61%, and over 75% of these renter-occupied units are in multi-unit buildings. In addition, 75% of the housing structures in the Central NRSA were built prior to 1939. Basically, there are a lot of older, multi-unit rental buildings in the Central NRSA, and the City of Canton should consider strategies and/or programs to deal with this type of housing. Some ideas that could be considered include:

- A rental rehabilitation deferred payment loan program, offering matching funds to property owners as an incentive to help upgrade rental units in NRSA neighborhoods to housing quality standards.
- An exterior façade renovation program to preserve and restore the exterior appearance of multi-unit structures, some of which may be considered historic, for the purpose of improving the appearance and attractiveness of NRSA residential neighborhoods.
- Partnership with the Stark Metropolitan Housing Authority on innovative, neighborhood based approaches to providing quality, affordable rental housing within NRSA areas.
- Economic development programs designed to attract private investment to develop, either through rehabilitation/restoration or new construction, quality, affordable housing for LMI as well as non-LMI households, in order to promote economic diversity within NRSA neighborhoods. Mixed-income and market rate housing within the NRSA areas will be encouraged to promote neighborhood stabilization and revitalization.

<b>Objective:</b>	Assess and manage the growing number of vacant properties and reduce blight in the City.
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## **Land Bank Programs**

The City of Canton, for years, has operated a land bank program, utilizing the State Urban Land Reutilization Program, to acquire vacant, non-productive, tax delinquent parcels for sale to abutting owners and other interested persons or agencies, in order to return these properties to productive use. Through this program, parcels can be conveyed to neighboring property owners to increase their side or rear yard areas, which can be very beneficial within neighborhoods where lot sizes are often substandard. Lots can also be sold for development with in-fill housing.

In addition, as a result of recent changes to state law authorizing county-wide land banks, Stark County has established the Stark County Land Reutilization Corporation (SCLRC). The SCLRC can acquire foreclosed properties held by banks, by government-sponsored enterprises such as Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, or by federal and state agencies. It can acquire real estate lost to tax foreclosure and accept donated properties. Properties with structures that have potential to be returned to the real estate market can be rehabilitated through SCLRC programs or sold to qualified private developers. Structures being held for rehabilitation will be mothballed responsibly and appropriately maintained. Structures for which there is little hope of rehabilitation will be demolished and the resulting vacant land

used in any number of ways. Parcels can be held for assembly and/or used for approved development projects. Land can be used to create public green space for urban agriculture, storm water management, or for other innovative and ecological purposes. In any event, the SCLRC aims to end the unbridled land speculation and flipping of foreclosed properties that has contributed to the current housing crisis.

Canton has a representative on the SCLRC Board, and the City recognizes that formation of this land bank provides a great opportunity to work together to deal with the problems that vacant, abandoned, and dilapidated properties are causing within the community, and in particular, within the City's NRSA areas.

### **Blight Removal**

Vacant, abandoned, and dilapidated structures are blighting influences that can destabilize neighborhoods, destroy property values, and become a breeding ground for criminal activities such as drug trafficking, vandalism, prostitution, and arson. As a result of the ongoing national housing crisis, there has been an exponential growth of vacant and abandoned housing within cities. The Eastside and Central NRSA areas are being especially hard hit by large numbers of vacant housing. The 2006-2010 American Community Survey reports that the housing vacancy rate in the Eastside NRSA is 18.3% and the vacancy rate in the Central NRSA is 25%. These numbers point to the crisis facing the City in trying to restore neighborhood stability to these NRSA areas.

The City of Canton uses CDBG funds and NSP funds to demolish vacant, abandoned, dilapidated housing that is not suitable for rehabilitation and that is a severe blighting influence within neighborhoods. The City also has a program to board up and secure vacant and abandoned dwellings to discourage illegal occupation and other unlawful activities within such structures.

In addition, the State of Ohio has recently initiated the Moving Ohio Forward Program. The State, as a result of a lawsuit settlement with five of the nation's largest mortgage servicers over foreclosure abuses, fraud, and unfair and deceptive mortgage practices, is making available funds from this settlement to local governments to demolish vacant, abandoned and blighted properties. One lead entity per county, acting in collaboration with other local governments, may apply for Moving Ohio Forward grant funds in efforts to reclaim neighborhoods by demolishing blighted structures. In Stark County, the lead entity to receive this funding is the Stark County Land Reutilization Corporation. The SCLRC is eligible to receive a Moving Ohio Forward grant of \$2.3 million. The funding provided under this State program will be an additional valuable resource to the City in its continuing efforts to eliminate neighborhood blight.

Besides the problems caused by vacant buildings within the NRSA neighborhoods, vacant lots are also an issue affecting the quality of life for area residents. Vacant weed-covered lots are a neighborhood eyesore, as well as a repository for debris, trash, and junk, and can also be a gathering place for illegal activities. Continued mowing and clean-up of these lots can tax the resources of cash-strapped local governments. Land banking activities are needed to reclaim these properties and ultimately return them to productive use in the community. The formation of the Stark County Land Reutilization Corporation described earlier, along with the City's own land bank efforts, are important steps to the elimination of blight caused by the proliferation of vacant lots.

## **Neighborhood Associations**

As described earlier, the City of Canton has encouraged the establishment of neighborhood associations to empower citizens to become involved with and actively work toward improving their neighborhoods. Within the City's two NRSA areas, there are a number of existing neighborhood associations. The City will continue to work closely with these groups to help identify and resolve problems that continue to impact the quality of life in these neighborhoods.

For example, the City provides CDBG monies for a neighborhood partnership program, providing grant funding to neighborhood associations to achieve the following goals:

- To encourage groups of people within a neighborhood to identify and work on important issues relative to their neighborhood concerns.
- To provide resources for community projects to build the capacity of neighborhood organizations.
- To leverage grass roots volunteer involvement and additional community resources.
- To provide lasting community improvements for neighborhood residents by making Canton neighborhoods better places to live, work, play and raise families.
- To provide an opportunity for neighbors to celebrate, and share their neighborhood revitalization success.

The City has also established a Neighborhood Commission, the purpose of which is to enhance community confidence, improve citizen communication with government and promote public understanding of Canton government operations; improve neighborhood development by enlisting the help and expertise of stakeholders from various sectors of the community; facilitate the creation and update of an annual review, and implement the city's comprehensive plan, and assist in improving the overall quality of life for Canton residents.

## **Infrastructure**

### **Assessment**

The two NRSA areas include some of the oldest neighborhoods in Canton, and thus some of the oldest infrastructure. This has been exacerbated by decades in which the city's tax base has declined in relation to its service and maintenance costs. The aging infrastructure in these neighborhoods often makes development more expensive than other parts of the city.

Most streets in the City are asphalt or concrete paved, although there are still some residential neighborhoods with brick-paved streets. The City Streets Department works year-round to ensure that city streets are safe, repaired, and free from major obstructions. The Streets Department completes regular street repair and maintenance year-round, including regular street-sweeping from March through November. During the winter months, the department is responsible for salting roads and clearing all major thoroughfares of snow and ice. In addition to these street-related services, the department is also responsible for general clean-up tasks and litter control throughout the city. From April through October, the department organizes major litter clean-ups and general beautification projects. Lastly, the department conducts its annual street-paving program from June through October.

Sidewalks line almost all of the city's streets on both sides. Installation and maintenance are the responsibility of the abutting property owners. Well maintained sidewalks are important to overall health, safety and livability of residential neighborhoods. However, many of the city's sidewalks are in disrepair, and the City should consider ways to encourage and promote sidewalk repair and maintenance.

Adequate street lighting can also add to the safety and security of neighborhoods. Like sidewalks, street light maintenance and replacement is also an issue needing review and recommendation. The City is considering a program to install more energy efficient LED-type lighting throughout the City.

The Canton Water Department was established in 1869. The City of Canton has been undertaking a three-phase water facility renovation project, including the renovation of Canton's Northwest Water Treatment Plant, which is being gutted and refurbished to handle the future water needs of our city. With these improvements in place, the City will be able to meet Canton's drinking water needs for the next several decades. Long range plans will focus on the City's aging water distribution system, including underground pipes, valves, and storage water reservoirs. By systematically replacing failing pipe, repairing valves, and reducing water losses, the City will be able to operate more efficiently and keep long term cost to its consumers as low as possible.

The Canton Sanitation Department services roughly 34,000 structures in the city every week. This amounts to approximately 43,000 tons of garbage every year from Canton residents. The Canton Curbside Recycling Program is a joint venture between the City and the Stark-Tuscarawas-Wayne Joint Solid Waste Management District. Operated by the City of Canton and partially financed by the Joint Solid Waste District, this program offers free curbside recycling service to all residents of the City of Canton who receive city sanitation services.

The Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) of the City of Canton is responsible for treating all sanitary sewage that flows to the facility from a variety of sources throughout the greater Stark County area. The WRF was previously known as the Water Pollution Control Center, but was changed to its current title in 2008 to more accurately reflect the duties and functions of the facility. The "reclaiming" of this water occurs prior to discharge into the Nimishillen Creek, which flows next to the treatment plant. The WRF has consistently been a leader in the sewage treatment field, earning a variety of industry awards and distinctions over the past 12 years. In 2010, the facility was honored with the PLATINUM distinction from the National Association of Clean Water Agencies.

The Canton Park System has grown over the years and now includes 60 park locations both inside and outside the city limits. With roughly 800 acres of recreation land available for public use, citizens can enjoy a wide variety of amenities, including:

- 5 play areas
- 2 skate parks
- 22 picnic shelters
- 2 rental halls
- 52 softball/baseball fields
- 21 tennis courts
- A 24-hole Disc Golf course
- Bocce courts
- Shuffleboard courts
- A children's garden
- The JFK Memorial Fountain

- The Stark County Veterans Memorial
- A 1-mile rubberized walk/run/exercise track.

The Canton Joint Recreation District also provides a variety of recreation activities and programs for both adults and youth.

### **Empowerment Strategies**

<b>Objective:</b>	Align the City's capital improvement budget with neighborhood planning efforts to leverage planned investment.
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Working with the Office of Public Service, as well as the Engineering, Building, Streets, Parks and other public works departments, the Development Department will strive to ensure that capital investment projects complement CDBG and other HUD-funded investment in buildings and neighborhoods. In addition, capital improvements planning should ensure that projects in the NRSA are given high priority due to the age of infrastructure in these areas.

### **Mahoning Road Corridor Economic Development Project**

The Mahoning Road Corridor Economic Development Project is a joint public-private partnership between the City of Canton and J.R. Coleman Community Renovation Corporation. Mahoning Road NE is a gateway corridor to the City of Canton and "Main Street" for northeast Canton neighborhoods. However, the worn-out physical condition and appearance of the Mahoning Road street corridor is hampering city and neighborhood efforts to improve economic vitality and quality of life in the area.

The Mahoning Road Economic Development Project addresses the need for comprehensive street corridor capital improvements along the entire three-mile pedestrian length of the project. The intended outcome is to create a "job ready corridor" positioned for business retention, expansion, and development. The overall project encompasses the following elements:

- Infrastructure Replacement
  - Street, sidewalk, and crosswalk pavements
  - Curbs, gutters, drive aprons, handicap accessibility
  - Traffic signalization
  - Storm drainage and utility modifications
  - Street pavements and traffic signage
- Overhead Utilities
  - Burying wires
  - Removal of poles and transformers
- Street Lighting
  - Decorative historic style street lights
  - Receptacles
  - Underground service
- Enhancements
  - Street trees
  - Landscape plantings
  - Street furnishings
  - Low wall treatments/screening
  - Gateway welcome signage
  - Commercial/business signage

This project is designed to have the following benefits and economic impact on the area:

- Retention of Existing Businesses
- Attraction of New Businesses
- New Private Sector Investment
- Enhanced Marketability of Property
- Increased Property Values
- Increase Employment Opportunities
- Strengthened Sense of Neighborhood
- Improved Quality of Life
- Improved Neighborhood Safety
- Improved Neighborhood Tax Base

The entire project is estimated to cost in excess of \$19 million. The Stark Area Regional Transit Authority has been awarded a Bus Livability grant from the Federal Transit Administration in the amount of \$2.77 million for improvements to Mahoning Road NE. The grant would pay for installing new sidewalks, lighting, bus shelters and landscaping along Mahoning Road. However, the Ohio Department of Transportation has recently announced funding cutbacks that could delay most of the \$15 million that has been allotted for this project. Alternatives are currently being explored to keep this project moving forward.

<b>Objective:</b>	Expand recreation options within the NRSA and work to connect the City's open space network.
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### **Nimisilla Park**

Once home to the Stark County Fairgrounds, the Canton Garden Center, and a fondly remembered zoo, the area now known as Nimisilla Park, located at the corner of 12th Street and Maple Avenue NE, has entertained thousands of families for more than a century on the northeast side of Canton.

But, as children grew up, families moved out, and neighborhoods began to change, the number of events and regular visitors to Nimisilla Park slowly began to decline. What had once been a center of activity for decades was increasingly at risk of being relegated to the history books – and few seemed interested in preserving the landmark for future generations. However, a concerned group of neighborhood activists, residents, and elected officials have come together to try and save one of Canton's forgotten treasures.

Renewed interest in Nimisilla Park began in 2005 with the announcement of the Nimisilla and Cook Park Bicentennial Revitalization Project. The ambitious plan included the construction of an amphitheater, spray park, multi-purpose field, large playground, and walking path. Unfortunately, revitalization plans did not materialize and little was accomplished over the next three years to fulfill the project's lofty goals. Nimisilla supporters once again became concerned for the park's future, and started looking for new ways to increase public interest in the majestic space.

Hope for a rejuvenated Nimisilla Park sprang forth when it was announced that a new handicap-accessible playground project would be constructed in the city thanks to a grant from the federal government. The aptly-named New Horizons Playground will become the largest play area in the city of Canton. Climbing walls, slides, swings, and more are included in the current construction plans, all of which will be accessible to children with

disabilities. In addition to playground equipment, restroom facilities are also being remodeled to allow access for the disabled and prepare the park for increased use.

Neighborhood residents are hoping the construction of this new playground will rekindle interest in the park as a safe, attractive, and fun destination for families and children of all ages. Activists in the park's rebirth have even taken to referring to Nimisilla as the "Heart of the Heartland," citing its geographic location in the city, as symbolic proof of its importance to the success of their overall neighborhood revitalization efforts.

### **Southeast Water Park**

Since 2006, when Jackson Pool closed in southeast Canton, city officials have discussed other water recreation options. In 2010, city officials settled on a spray park project at the Edward L. "Peel" Coleman Community Center on Sherrick Road SE. The project is being funded with a \$495,000 water recreation grant from the Ohio Department of Natural Resources.

The water recreation project has taken numerous twists and turns. When Jackson Pool was closed, officials had cited expenses and maintenance and safety issues. The location of the spray park had been debated before the Coleman Community Center, also known as the Southeast Community Center, was settled upon. Under the current plans, a splash zone area will be provided for ages 2 to 5; another section will be for ages 5 to 12. Playground equipment may be installed to separate the spray areas. The project also includes renovation of the locker rooms, including the addition of family changing rooms. The locker rooms and the shower area will be made accessible to those with developmental disabilities.

<b>Objective:</b>	Promote continuing cooperation with local neighborhood community centers and encourage the development of new centers in currently underserved neighborhoods.
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### **Southeast Community Center**

Built in 1985 with a \$2.2 million Community Development grant and United Way funds, the Edward L. Coleman Southeast Community Center, located at 1400 Sherrick Road SE, has been a neighborhood hub for over 25 years. The multipurpose center features a full-sized gymnasium, weight room, game room, community room, indoor and outdoor basketball courts, playground, tennis courts and Crenshaw Park.

CDBG funding from the City Development Department provides monies for operating costs. Recreational and educational programs serving children, adults and seniors are offered at the center. Youth programs are provided in partnership with the YMCA of Central Stark County. Programs and services available at the Southeast Community Center include:

- *Youth Sports Programs for pre-school, elementary, and middle school age youth*
- *After School Programs for elementary, middle school, and high school youth*
- *Adult Health & Fitness Programs*
- *Big Brothers Big Sisters*
- *Teen/Young Adult Fathers Program*
- *Men's Flag Football and Basketball Leagues*
- *Adult Coed Volleyball Leagues*
- *Stark State College Educational Satellite Center*

## **J.R. Coleman Center**

Founded in 1974 as an outreach ministry of St. Paul's Catholic Church in Canton, then Pastor Reverend J. Robert Coleman built service to the people of this community through his daily example and vision. J.R. Coleman Center, 1731 Grace Ave. N.E, comprises several 501(c)(3) private not for profit organizations that share a common mission to assist families and individuals in achieving and maintaining independence, security and personal well-being.

- J. R. Coleman Family Services, Corp., provides Early Care and Education to children ages 6 weeks to 12 years of age whose parents are working or attending school. The Child Care & Learning Center located at 2213 14th Street NE offers early care and education services to children up to 12 years, including nursery, toddler and preschool classes. Children who consistently receive high quality early care and education increasingly display high levels of school readiness. Getting kids kindergarten ready to learn will help them be more successful throughout their life. The program provides children with a consistent and secure daily experience that promises interesting activities, offers individualized attention from teachers, and gives children a sense of control over themselves and their environment.
- J. R. Coleman Senior Outreach Services, Inc. provides support services to senior citizens that allow them to continue living in their home and community safely and independently. Services include adult day care and home modifications. The Adult Day Center for Seniors assists those elderly persons who seek to remain in their community as independently as possible for as long as possible. The home repair and modification program keeps existing single family homes safe and accessible for senior citizens. Examples of typical home modifications and repair include:
  - Install grab bars and railings
  - Design and build wheelchair ramps
  - Widen doors
  - Rebuilding porches and entry and exit areas
  - Minor Plumbing - such as unclogging sink and bathtub pipes
  - Doors and windows
- J. R. Coleman Community Renovation Corp. provides community and economic development to the urban neighborhood in northeast Canton. The agency has invested millions of dollars in its Early Learning Center, its Senior Center Campus, its Senior Housing, and other areas of this community. The current strategic plan calls for the agency to actively seek out and pursue ways to improve economic and community development for the northeast section of Canton through the Building Healthy Neighborhoods approach. This approach recognizes that the most effective revitalization strategies target four elements that profoundly affect neighborhood stability:
  - The positive or negative image that defines the neighborhood.
  - The viability and particular characteristics of the neighborhood's real estate market.
  - The quantity and quality of improvement to and maintenance of the physical conditions of individual houses and public spaces.
  - the strength of the social connections among neighbors and with local institutions.

## **Metropolitan Center**

The Metropolitan Center, located at 601 Cleveland Ave. N.W., is owned and operated by the Stark Metropolitan Housing Authority (SMHA) and serves the community with a variety of offerings, including a jazz club, restaurant, catering, medical services, conference rooms, business offices and the renovated grand ballroom. It is the first LEED certified restored building in Ohio. In addition to energy conservation the SMHA has a strong commitment to its mission statement that the center should contribute to the revitalization of Downtown Canton.

### **Southwest Area Community Center Project**

The City of Canton is working with the Stark Metropolitan Housing Authority on the planning and development of a proposed project in the Wells Avenue SW neighborhood that would provide affordable quality housing for the neighborhood along with development of a community center to serve the residents of this neighborhood. Planning is preliminary at this time but could involve redevelopment or re-use of the former Wells Elementary School.

<b>Objective:</b>	Improve safety and accessibility of streets and sidewalks to promote ease of pedestrian movement throughout the NRSA.
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The City of Canton is currently proposing to undertake a systematic, city-wide program to install curb cuts and ramps at all intersections to improve pedestrian mobility and accessibility throughout the community, including the NRSA areas. This can also encourage economic development by creating commercial and mixed-use environments that are more pedestrian friendly.

The City Development Department will work with the Engineering Department to explore ways to strategically enforce of the City's sidewalk construction and maintenance ordinances to improve the appearance of neighborhoods and increase public safety, while discouraging pedestrians from walking in the street. Planning will include ways in which Federal CDBG funds could be used to assist in maintaining sidewalks within the NRSA neighborhoods.

The City will work to develop a more systematic approach to ensuring streetlights are functioning properly. Street lighting can improve neighborhood safety, improving the security for residents and properties, while acting as a crime deterrent.

## **Public Safety**

### **Assessment**

The mission of the Canton Police Department is to protect the lives and properties of the citizens of Canton, enforce all city, state, and federal laws, prevent crime, and educate the public. The police department is divided into the following divisions:

- Administration Division - The Administration Division is responsible for coordinating police department efforts with other city departments, with other criminal justice agencies, and with the community. Below is a summary of the division's operations:
  - Administrative Coordinator
  - Auxiliary Police
  - Citizen Academy
  - Property & Evidence
  - Records Bureau
  - Planning/Research

- K-9 Officers
- Training Academy
- Uniform Patrol Division - The Patrol Division of the Canton Police Department consists of the following Bureaus and Divisions:
  - Uniformed Patrol Shifts
  - Traffic Bureau
  - Impound Lot
  - Neighborhood Impact Unit
  - Youth Corps
- Investigative Division - The Investigative Division is responsible for all investigations of a criminal nature above the basic patrol response. The Division is also responsible for investigating crimes, identifying and apprehending offenders, processing crime scenes, recovering stolen property, and preparing cases for trials. The Division is comprised of the following bureaus:
  - Detective Bureau
  - Juvenile Bureau
  - Vice Bureau
  - Gang Task Force Unit
  - Crime Scene Unit

A number of very active neighborhood watch groups are located throughout the NRSA. These are in direct communication with the Canton Police Department. Community concerns regarding crime and traffic related safety issues are heard by Police and City Departments at monthly neighborhood meetings, a venue for neighborhood residents and organizations to communicate with one another and City government.

Gangs are a problem in cities across the country, and Canton is no exception. Gangs are especially dangerous when gun violence is used to settle disputes, gain respect, or commit crimes. The City of Canton Police Department has recently launched The Community Initiative to Reduce Violence (CIRV). Through partnerships between local law enforcement agencies and respected leaders in the community, CIRV attempts to reduce gang violence by working to spread the message of deterrence and accountability in the community along with the threat of swift targeted police responses to all subsequent future violent incidents. This is all part of the City's zero tolerance policy towards crime and violent behavior.

### **Empowerment Strategies**

The following objectives will be pursued jointly by City departments, including the Development Department, the Police Department, the Public Safety Director's office, and the Mayor's Office, in collaboration with nonprofits and neighborhood groups.

<b>Objective:</b>	Improve the relationship between police and residents.
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In the past few months, public safety in the City of Canton has been disrupted by a string of shootings, gang activity, vandalism, and arson. The Police Chief has called on citizens to speak out and come forward with information to help the Police Department in its efforts to combat crime. Some community leaders and elected officials are organizing neighborhood meetings to talk about this recent wave of violence. The City will continue to explore ways

to increase police visibility in the community and to engage neighborhood residents to be vigilant in reporting observed criminal activities.

<b>Objective:</b>	Decrease violent and “quality of life” crime rates in the NRSA.
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The City will continue to work closely with the network of neighborhood watch groups as well as encourage the formation of new neighborhood watch groups as a way to engage residents in the neighborhood and allow the residents to assist in tracking and reporting crimes.

Vacant abandoned properties are a toxic breeding ground for illegal and violent criminal activities. The demolition of vacant, dilapidated structures and the acquisition and reutilization of vacant, tax delinquent lots can also help to improve public safety within NRSA neighborhoods.

## Code Enforcement

### Assessment

Code enforcement within the NRSA areas has been a constant challenge due to the relative lack of investment in properties and buildings. Canton’s two NRSA areas have numbers of rental properties and absentee landlords higher than the citywide average.

The Division of Code Enforcement, within the Canton City Building Department, has the task of investigating complaints, and enforcement of City Housing Ordinances. The Code Enforcement Division is responsible to ensure that the housing stock in the City is maintained in a decent, safe and sanitary condition. Non-owner occupied properties are required to register with this division. An inspection is required for all newly registered non-owner occupied properties, including an interior inspection if required.

The Division of Code Enforcement also plays a major role in the demolition process by identifying abandoned and structurally unsafe buildings within the City. The Canton Development Department will work closely with the Division of Code Enforcement to strategically coordinate demolitions to complement and facilitate neighborhood plans in the NRSA areas.

In addition, the City will consider a variety of strategies to enforce housing code violations in ways that emphasize neighborhood-level priorities. Community input should be an important part of this strategic planning process.

### Empowerment Strategies

<b>Objective:</b>	Coordinate Code Enforcement efforts with revitalization strategies
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Increased communication between the Development Department and the Division of Code Enforcement will ensure that code compliance issues reinforce revitalization goals, so that vacant, abandoned, and dilapidated structures within the NRSA neighborhoods can be targeted for demolition and clearance.

<b>Objective:</b>	Increased quality of rental housing and improved relationship between the city, landlords, and tenants
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Full implementation of the rental registration program is planned to facilitate this and proactively prevent code violations. This tool gives the City a local contact for every residential rental property so that code violations may be quickly resolved.

<b>Objective:</b>	Coordinate demolition and clearance activities with neighborhood plans
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The City will develop a strategy for the inventory and evaluation of all vacant and abandoned properties and with local organizations to ensure that demolitions are targeted to have the biggest impact possible in eliminating blight in NRSA neighborhoods.

## **Zoning & Land Use**

### **Assessment**

Canton's zoning ordinance was adopted in the 1960s, when the suburban model of land use regulations, with an emphasis on the private automobile, off-street parking, and lower density land uses was viewed as a way to remove blight and revitalize urban neighborhoods. Zoning lot requirements rendered traditional lot sizes in most of the NRSA neighborhoods as "unbuildable".

An emphasis on the separation of land uses into zoning districts can limit options for the reuse of existing buildings. Furthermore, zoning district restrictions and off-street parking requirements can make it difficult for restaurants and small groceries to locate within walking distance of most neighborhoods.

### **Empowerment Strategies**

<b>Objective:</b>	Ensure that development standards for new construction in NRSA neighborhoods complement the character of the neighborhood.
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Studies have shown that neighborhoods with a cohesive character and design are far more likely to experience increased property values and successful revitalization. Canton should ensure that new investment is in keeping with the historic character of a neighborhood so that it leverages other investment, rather than detracting from it.

New construction in NRSA residential neighborhoods should conform to the prevailing form, scale, and setbacks within these areas. New construction should be allowed on historically traditional lot sizes.

In commercial areas within the NRSA, new development should prioritize the pedestrian over the automobile. Zoning revisions should provide for designated areas in which buildings can be built to the sidewalk to further encourage and support pedestrian traffic.

<b>Objective:</b>	Prevent large or unscreened parking lots from detracting from neighborhoods.
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Improved screening standards can ensure that vast expanses of asphalt don't detract from the character of neighborhoods and commercial corridors.

Lighting standards in commercial areas can improve pedestrians' perceptions of safety and security. Minimum landscaping standards for parking lots can provide a visual buffer and an aesthetic improvement to the surrounding neighborhood. Encouraging parking be made of permeable surfaces can prevent flooding common along heavily paved corridors.

<b>Objective:</b>	Allow for creative reuse of buildings and land.
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Zoning restrictions within NRSA neighborhoods should be loosened to allow for mixed-use, walkable neighborhoods and encourage the reuse of existing buildings. Regulations should also allow for a variety of alternative uses for vacant land when traditional development isn't feasible, such as community gardens, orchards, and other green infrastructure. Perhaps some type of zoning overlay district regulations can be developed specifically for NRSA neighborhoods.

## **Economic Development**

### **Assessment**

The Eastside NRSA includes a number of neighborhood commercial corridors: Mahoning Road, 12<sup>th</sup> Street, East Tuscarawas Street, and portions of Cherry Street. Some of these are more vibrant and active than others, but most support a variety of retail and service activities. The primary commercial corridors in the Central NRSA include Market Avenue, Cleveland Avenue, West Tuscarawas Street, and McKinley Avenue.

Neighborhood commercial corridors, as well as the City's Central Business District, struggled in the economic climate of the 1970's and 1980's, which favored strip mall development and big box stores with acres of automobile parking. As urban cities seek to revitalize themselves in the 21<sup>st</sup> century, a resurgence of public appreciation for walkable, urban neighborhoods can help encourage the type of neighborhood improvements envisioned by the NRSA Program. A program to revitalize the City's commercial corridors will, by necessity, include funding for activities such as façade rehabilitation/restoration and streetscape improvements to make these areas attractive for investment.

Revitalization of the City's Central Business District has been underway for several years. Older office buildings have been refurbished and restored, attracting new workers downtown. Trendy restaurants and artist galleries have opened. And there is an organized series of events like First Friday, and music concerts, that serve to attract the general public to sample what downtown has to offer.

To carry this approach into the surrounding NRSA areas, the City recognizes that its investment in housing and neighborhood revitalization must include incentives to rehabilitate and reoccupy vacant, underused, and abandoned commercial buildings.

According to recent U.S. Postal Service vacancy data there are approximately 556 occupied and 98 vacant business addresses in the Eastside NRSA and approximately 969 occupied and 121 vacant business addresses in the Central NRSA.

### **Empowerment Strategies**

<b>Objective:</b>	Increase small business startups and decrease failure rate of small businesses.
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The City, in collaboration with business organizations and the Small Business Development Center at the Kent State Stark Campus and the Center for Entrepreneurial Success at Goodwill Industries, will develop a series of projects designed to promote successful entrepreneurship within the NRSA. These projects will build upon the foundations of already existing programs, modifying them to accommodate NRSA needs.

The City will work with lenders to expand small business' access to capital. The City's will consider reformulation of its entrepreneur launch program, designed to provide economic development funding assistance to small businesses and business start-ups, to include an MWBE program to promote minority- and women-owned businesses, workforce development training for NRSA residents, and a microenterprise assistance program.

<b>Objective:</b>	Promote job skills training and continuing education programs for NRSA residents.
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### **Goodwill Industries**

Goodwill Industries, located at 408 Ninth Street SW, provides a comprehensive set of services designed to improve employment skills, including:

- Vocational Evaluation - Goodwill's Evaluation Program is a resource to individuals who need some help identifying their interests and skills. The program staff conduct tests and assess the skills to help individuals decide what job they are best suited for.
- Career Counseling - Assists an individual in taking the information from Vocational Evaluation to narrow down his or her vocational selection based on labor market information, personal interviews and site visits as available.
- Situational Assessment - Individuals are evaluated at temporary, community-based or facility-based sites through the help of Job Coaches. This program helps individuals develop and understand the realistic demands of competitive employment.
- Work Adjustment - Assists an individual in enhancing his or her potential to maintain employment and live independently by providing instruction in work skills. The program is completed at temporary community or facility-based sites.
- Transitional Work Services Program - is designed to provide time-limited work experience for an individual. The program focuses on work-related skills such as attendance, punctuality, cooperation and discipline in the workplace.
- Job Seeking Skills Training - includes classroom instruction in resume preparation, interviewing techniques and application completion, along with basic methods of job seeking and job keeping.

- Job development - assists in job search, employment and job retention, with an emphasis on providing all necessary support to obtain and retain competitive employment.
- Job Coaching Services - include side-by-side training with a Job Coach. The Job Coach teaches specific job skills and appropriate work behaviors for success on the job. Gradually, a Job Coach "fades" services until individuals are able to perform job tasks independently.
- Community employment program - provides job placement and support services to ex-offenders. The main focus is on helping ex-offenders successfully obtain competitive employment and become contributing members of society again.
- Community Service/jobs program - Individuals can work at Goodwill's sites to complete required court-ordered community service hours or work hours needed for receipt of cash benefits through the Department of Job and Family Services.
- Work Experience Program (WEP) - Goodwill, in partnership with Cuyahoga County Employment and Family Services (EFS), provides unpaid work experience opportunities for individuals who are currently recipients of cash assistance through EFS. Participants are provided the opportunity to practice their work skills in a "real" work environment. After a three to six month worksite experience, a participant will have a solid work history to add to his/her resume, enhanced workplace skills and a positive job reference.
- Computer skills - Goodwill offers computer skills training at all levels.
- Development Disability Services - Goodwill partners with the Cuyahoga County Board of Developmental Disabilities to offer retail and janitorial job training. Programming is offered at various levels including: Assessment (finding out what job is a good fit); Work Adjustment (working to develop skills necessary to maintain employment); Job Development (working to develop resumes, interviewing skills and obtaining a job); and Job Coaching (working at the development site to ensure transition of work skills into a new setting).
- Center for Entrepreneurial Success - designed to help aspiring or current small business owners. The sessions cover real-life curriculum of business knowledge, taught by professionals in the community. The Center helps participants to connect with banks and granting organizations for start-up monies, meet and establish mentors and gain peer support.

### **The Employment Source**

The Employment Source, located at 822 30th Street NW, is northeastern Ohio's premier workforce development and training center that connects job seekers with employers by providing numerous resources in a single location. It is a free service made possible through funds provided by the U.S. Department of Labor and operated locally by the Workforce Investment Board, the Stark and Tuscarawas County Commissioners and the City of Canton.

The mission of the local Workforce Investment Board is to assist area businesses in meeting their workforce needs by coordinating the workforce development activities of the numerous employment, education and economic development entities in the region. It is their vision that by doing so, they will ultimately play a significant role in supporting the economic prosperity of our communities and their citizens.

The mission of The Employment Source is to support the mission of the Workforce Investment Board and enhance economic development in Stark and Tuscarawas counties by providing a common point of access to all partner programs and to the desired employment, education and training information and activities for both employers and job seekers. The Employment Source strives to act as a consolidated employment resource for all one-stop partner programs, employers and job seeker customers.

The agency's goal is to connect individuals seeking employment with businesses needing qualified job candidates. The Employment Source one-stop center in Canton is unique in providing a coordinated system of services to both the job applicant and local employers.

### **Stark State College**

Stark State College understands the importance of making college education accessible by establishing satellite centers/additional locations and off-campus course locations at convenient sites. These sites offer courses that lead to associate degrees and certificate programs offered on the main campus in North Canton. Each satellite center offers traditional and non-traditional students the same convenience, affordability, quality faculty and individualized attention as the main campus.

Stark State College has developed key strategies to be a catalyst for economic growth in the community. One strategy is to expand postsecondary education opportunities by offering programs that allow students to earn college credit before high school graduation. A second strategy is to increase access to transferable higher education through the development of satellite and outreach centers. The college is committed to serve students of all ages where they live and work by offering outreach programs at satellite centers, including several Canton locations:

- Southeast Community Center Course Location, 1400 Sherrick Road Southeast
- Canton Automotive Technology Center, 839 Cleveland Ave. NW
- Downtown Canton Satellite Center, 521 Tuscarawas Street W

<b>Objective:</b>	Revitalize neighborhood commercial corridors within the NRSA.
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As distressed housing conditions are addressed and improved, there will also be an important need to revitalize the commercial and service areas which have traditionally served neighborhoods. Strategic use of private and public funding will be used to achieve these goals and provide increased employment opportunities within NRSA neighborhoods.

The City of Canton will utilize the following programs to achieve its economic development goals and objectives:

### **Canton Community Improvement Corporation (CCIC)**

The Canton Community Improvement Corporation (CCIC) is the City's designated agency to encourage and promote economic development. The core objective of the CCIC is to expand economic growth and vitality in Canton. This growth is achieved by focusing on the expansion of the City's tax base, business retention and expansion, business recruitment, minority business development, and the expansion of cultural/recreational activities. The CCIC provides funding assistance to developers, businesses, institutions, or intermediary

organizations to improve the economic vitality of the community, with a strong emphasis on job creation/retention. The CCIC assists the following types of activities

- Public-Private Partnership Projects – The CCIC can participate as an equity partner, a subordinated or senior lender or grantor in the development or redevelopment of an economic development project. CCIC funds must be leveraged with other dollars, and there must be a quantifiable impact on job retention/creation. A cost-benefit analysis is an important component of these projects.
- Competitiveness Activities – The CCIC may acquire and improve property in order to prepare the site for development or sale at a competitive price. A feasibility study is an important component of these projects.
- Economic Impact Activities – The CCIC can provide financial assistance in the form of infrastructure or other physical improvements, such as streetscapes or façade improvements that will have spin-off economic benefits for the community. These activities will generally benefit an economic development corridor or specific neighborhood. An area benefit analysis is an important component of these projects.

The City of Canton is currently undertaking a thorough reorganization and review of the CCIC to better redefine its mission and operating procedures and to improve the delivery and effectiveness of its economic development programs and services.

### **Stark Development Board**

The Stark Development Board (SDB) is a private, nonprofit corporation created to engage in economic development activities in Stark County. Its mission is to retain, expand, and attract business investment in the area.

The following finance programs are currently offered through SDB Finance Corporation:

- **U.S. Small Business Administration 504 Loan Program**  
Eligible small businesses can receive long-term, fixed-rate financing with low down payment to be used for fixed assets and certain soft costs. The maximum participation is \$1,000,000 or up to 40% of the project cost.
- **State of Ohio '166' Regional Loan Program**  
Commercial and Industrial companies that can demonstrate that their projects will create or retain jobs in Ohio may qualify for this program. One job must be created or saved for every \$35,000 of State funds. The maximum participation is \$350,000 or up to 40% of the qualifying project. These loans have a fixed rate of not more than 2/3 of the Prime lending rate. Fixed assets financing only.
- **State of Ohio '166' Direct Loan Program**  
Similar to the 166 Regional Loan Program, the 166 Direct Loan Program finances larger projects. One job must be created or saved for every \$15,000 of State funds. The maximum participation is between \$350,000 and \$1,000,000 or up to 30% of the qualifying project. These loans also have a fixed rate of not more than 2/3 of the Prime lending rate. Fixed asset financing only.
- **State of Ohio Enterprise Bond Fund**  
Commercial and industrial companies that will create new jobs in Ohio may be eligible for this program. Loans range from \$1.5 million to \$10 million or 90% of the total project.

- **Ohio Scrap Tire Loan Program**  
Eligible companies that will reduce the number of scrap tires in existence can qualify for this loan with a low, fixed interest rate. The maximum participation is \$250,000 or up to 30% of the project cost.
- **"Linked Deposit" Program**  
Under this program, Ohio-based small businesses can receive reduced rates for up to two years from qualifying Lenders. The State Treasurer invests money at up to three percent below the market rate with the Borrower's Lending Institution. The Lender, in turn, reduces its loan rate accordingly to the Borrower for the term of the State's investment.
- **SDB Revolving Loan Fund**  
SDB Finance Corporation has established a county-wide Revolving Loan Fund to fill financial gaps within the conventional lending community for small growing firms. The maximum participation is \$50,000.
- **Port Authority Financing**  
The Stark County Port Authority offers unique "off-balance sheet" financing opportunities to companies interested in constructing or purchasing new manufacturing/distribution, Research & Development, or office facilities.

## **Tax Incentive Programs**

The City of Canton can make available the following tax incentives for economic development:

- **Ohio Enterprise Zone Program (EZ)**  
The City of Canton can provide tax abatement on real property and tangible personal property in designated areas, called Enterprise Zones. Businesses located or expanding within the City's enterprise zone may qualify for substantial state and local tax breaks.
- **Economic Growth Initiative (EGI)**  
The City of Canton may provide new or expanding businesses a municipal tax incentive, based on a percentage of income tax withholdings paid to the City as a yearly payment for a defined period of time. To qualify, a new or existing business within the City of Canton must meet the following basic eligibility requirements: apply for the incentive prior to expanding the business, signing a lease, constructing a new facility, annexing or purchasing a building within the City of Canton; create or relocate a minimum of 25 full time or full time equivalent net new jobs; and be approved for a Job Creation Tax Credit from the State of Ohio.
- **Tax Increment Financing (TIF)**  
The City of Canton can offer tax increment financing as an economic development incentive. Tax Increment Financing is an economic development mechanism available to local governments in Ohio to finance public infrastructure improvements and, in certain circumstances, residential rehabilitation. A TIF works by locking in the taxable worth of real property at the value it holds at the time the authorizing legislation was approved. Payments derived from the increased assessed value of any improvement to real property beyond that amount are directed towards a separate fund to finance the construction of public infrastructure defined within the TIF legislation.

- **Community Reinvestment Area (CRA)**

The City of Canton can offer real property tax abatements for projects located within a Community Reinvestment Area (CRA). The Community Reinvestment Area (CRA) Program is a direct incentive tax exemption program benefiting property owners who renovate existing or construct new buildings. This program permits municipalities or counties to designate areas where investment has been discouraged as a CRA to encourage revitalization of the existing housing stock and the development of new structures

## **Other Economic Development Programs**

- **Third Frontier Grant Program**

The Third Frontier Grant Project is the state's largest-ever commitment to expanding Ohio's high-tech research capabilities and promoting innovation and company formation that will create high-paying jobs for generations to come. The \$1.6 billion initiative is designed to build world class research capacity, support early stage capital formation and development of products, and finance advanced manufacturing technologies to help existing Ohio industries become more productive. Grants can be awarded in an assortment of programs and technologies including fuel cells, biosciences, advanced materials, instruments and controls, power and propulsion (includes advanced energy) and information technology.

- **Ohio Historic Preservation Tax Credits**

The Ohio Historic Preservation Tax Credit program provides a tax credit for the rehabilitation expenses to owners of historically significant buildings. The tax credit subsidy is 25% of qualified rehabilitation expenditures (QRE) not to exceed the QRE estimates in the application, with an application cap of \$5M. QRE are hard construction costs that meet the requirements of the US Secretary of Interior's standards for rehabilitation of Historic Properties.

- **Brownfields**

The Clean Ohio Brownfield Revitalization Fund programs helps promote the redevelopment of commercial and industrial properties by providing grants to address environmental obstacles and remove blighting influences, creating clean development ready land. The Fund provides grant money for various activities, including Asbestos Surveys, Phase II Environmental Assessments, demolition, removal of contaminated soil and groundwater, and a host of other remediation strategies. Ultimately, by meeting the standards set forth in the Ohio Voluntary Action Program (VAP), a property can earn a No Further Action (NFA) letter prepared by a Certified Professional. This letter will be reviewed by the Ohio EPA, who issues a Covenant Not to Sue (CNS) for the property, giving economic interests the confidence to develop.

## NRSA Performance Measurements

### Housing

<b>Objective:</b>	Ensure adequate supply of decent, affordable housing options for homeowners and remove unnecessary barriers to homeownership.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Create 50 new first-time homebuyers in the City of Canton's Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Provide 200 housing rehabilitation and repair loans within the NRSA area to assist existing owner occupants in making necessary home repairs.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Work with existing agencies to ensure that homebuyer education and foreclosure prevention counseling services are available to NRSA residents.

<b>Objective:</b>	Ensure adequate supply of decent affordable housing options for renters.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Increase coordination with private landlords to provide safe, decent affordable housing within the NRSA areas.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Develop programs to promote the provision of decent affordable housing for renters within NRSA areas.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Assist in the development of 50 units of market rate rental housing either as a stand-alone project or as a mixed-income project to promote economic diversification within NRSA areas.

<b>Objective:</b>	Assess and manage the growing number of vacant properties and reduce blight in the City of Canton.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Demolish 50 vacant, abandoned and dilapidated structures within the NRSA areas, (Annual goal)
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Board up and secure 300 vacant and abandoned buildings to improve public health and safety (Annual Goal)
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Work with the Stark County Land Reutilization Corporation to develop an effective land bank program to acquire and manage vacant, abandoned properties and return them to productive use in the community.

## Infrastructure

<b>Objective:</b>	Align the City's capital improvement budget with neighborhood planning efforts to leverage planned investment.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Establish a formal process to work with other City public service departments – engineering, streets, water, etc., to ensure that Canton's capital improvements budget is leveraged against other investments and reinforces planning and economic development goals.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Continue efforts to undertake and complete the Mahoning Road Corridor Economic Development Project.

<b>Objective:</b>	Expand recreation options within the NRSA and work to connect the City's open space network.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Complete the revitalization and redevelopment of Nimisilla Park.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Complete the Southeast Water Park project and other improvements at the Southeast Community Center.

<b>Objective:</b>	Promote continuing cooperation with local neighborhood community centers and encourage the development of new centers in currently underserved neighborhoods.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Continue to work with existing neighborhood centers such as J. R. Coleman, the Southeast Community Center, and the Metropolitan Centre to develop programs and activities to benefit the residents of NRSA areas served by these facilities.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Work with the Stark Metropolitan Housing Authority for the development of a housing/community center project at former Wells Elementary School.

<b>Objective:</b>	Improve safety and accessibility of streets and sidewalks to promote ease of pedestrian movement throughout the NRSA.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Work with the City Engineer to implement a program to install curb cuts and ramps at all intersections within the City to improve pedestrian mobility and accessibility within neighborhoods.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Work to promote and encourage sidewalk repair and maintenance with NRSA neighborhoods.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Develop a systematic program to ensure that street lighting is adequate and functioning properly within NRSA neighborhoods.

### Public Safety

<b>Objective:</b>	Improve the relationship between police and residents.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Organize neighborhood meetings to improve communication between police and NRSA residents.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Develop outreach programs to improve police visibility in NRSA neighborhoods.

<b>Objective:</b>	Decrease violent and "quality of life" crime rates in NRSA neighborhoods.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Work closely with existing neighborhood watch groups as well as encourage the formation of new neighborhood watch groups to engage residents in helping to make their neighborhoods safer.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Decreased crime rates within NRSA neighborhoods.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Secure and/or demolish vacant, abandoned buildings and clean-up vacant lots to eliminate sites of potential criminal activity.

## Code Enforcement

<b>Objective:</b>	Coordinate code enforcement efforts with revitalization strategies
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Increased code compliance in revitalization areas.

<b>Objective:</b>	Increase quality of rental housing and improve the relationship between the city, landlords, and tenants.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Continued implementation of rental registration program.

<b>Objective:</b>	Coordinate demolition and clearance activities with neighborhood planning efforts.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Undertake inventory and evaluation of vacant and abandoned properties in NRSA areas.

## Zoning & Land Use

<b>Objective:</b>	Ensure that development standards for new construction in NRSA neighborhoods complement the character of the neighborhood.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Zoning standards will be reviewed to ensure that requirements for new construction match the prevailing setback, form, and scale of the surrounding neighborhood.

<b>Objective:</b>	Allow for creative reuse of buildings and land.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Numbers of restaurants and groceries within neighborhood business corridors will increase, and residential-to-commercial conversions will increase as more mixed uses are allowed within zoning districts.

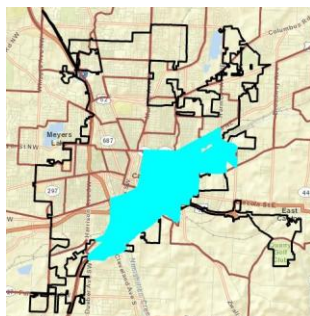
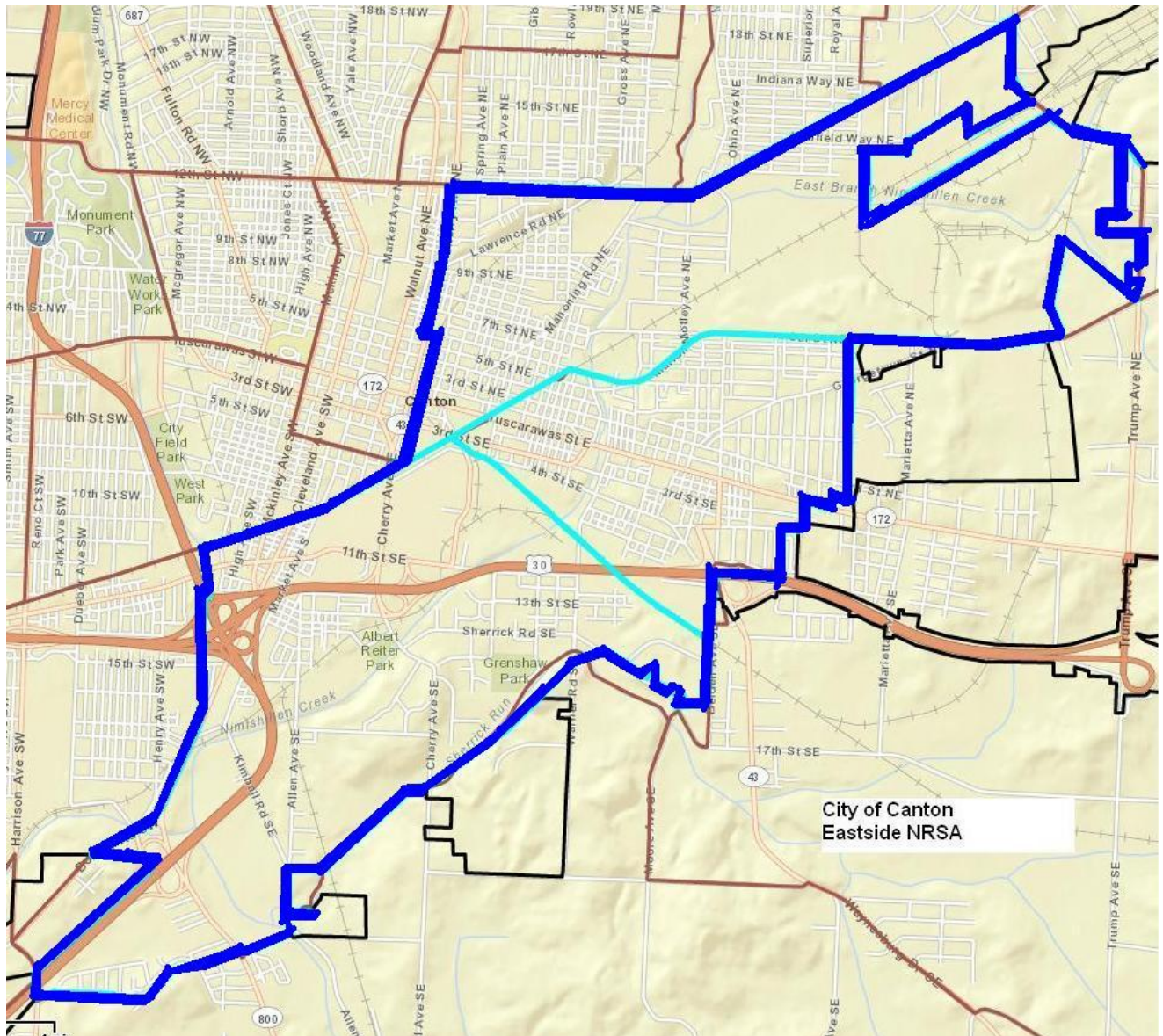
## Economic Development

<b>Objective:</b>	Increase small business startups and decrease failure rate of small businesses.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	City will develop revised economic development assistance program to promote successful entrepreneurship, assisting 20 business start-ups within revitalization areas.

<b>Objective:</b>	Promote job skills training and continued education programs for NRSA residents.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Employment rates in the NRSA areas will increase.

<b>Objective:</b>	Revitalize neighborhood commercial corridors within the NRSA.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	The City will reorganize the CCIC to revise its economic development assistance programs, to provide funding assistance to 20 businesses within the NRSA areas..
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Decreased vacancy rates in neighborhood commercial corridors.
<b>Benchmark:</b>	Increased capital investment in commercial properties in these corridors.

## Appendix A – City of Canton Eastside Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area



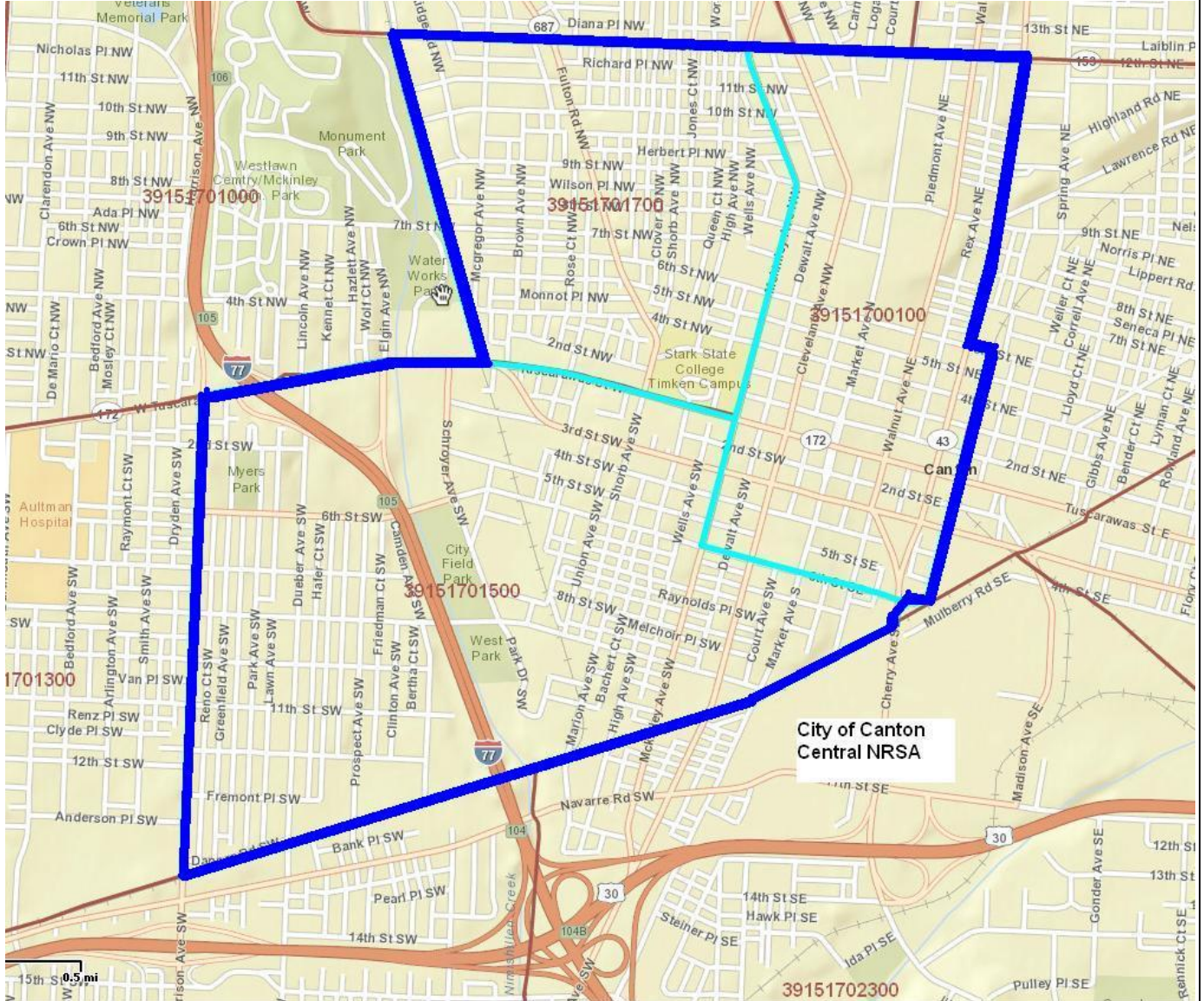
**Department of Development**  
**City of Canton, Ohio**



**CPD Maps**

Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

## Appendix B – City of Canton Central Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area



**Department of Development**  
**City of Canton, Ohio**

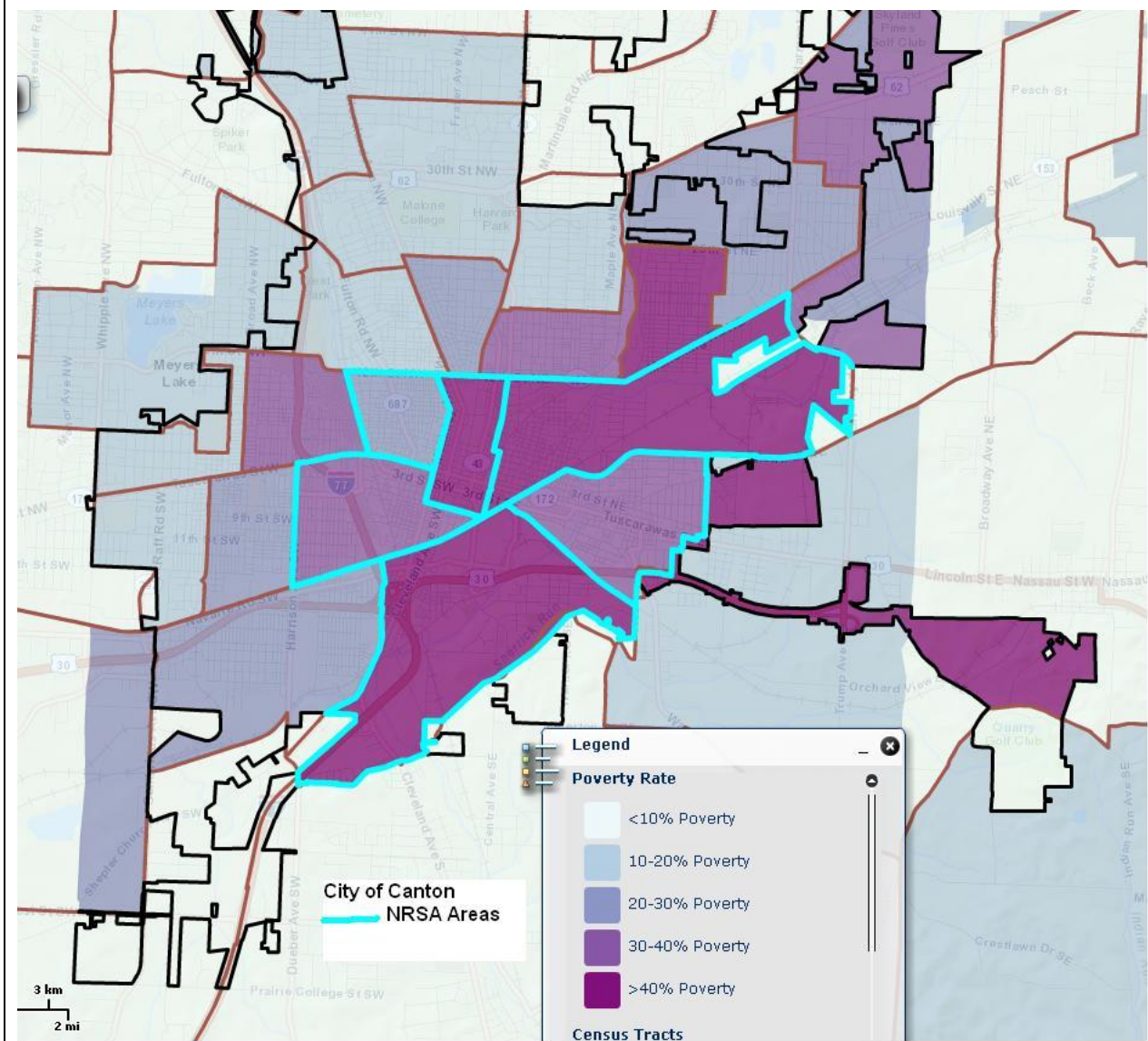


**CPD Maps**

Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

## Appendix C – Canton NRSA Report – HUD CPD Maps

### Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Percent Poverty

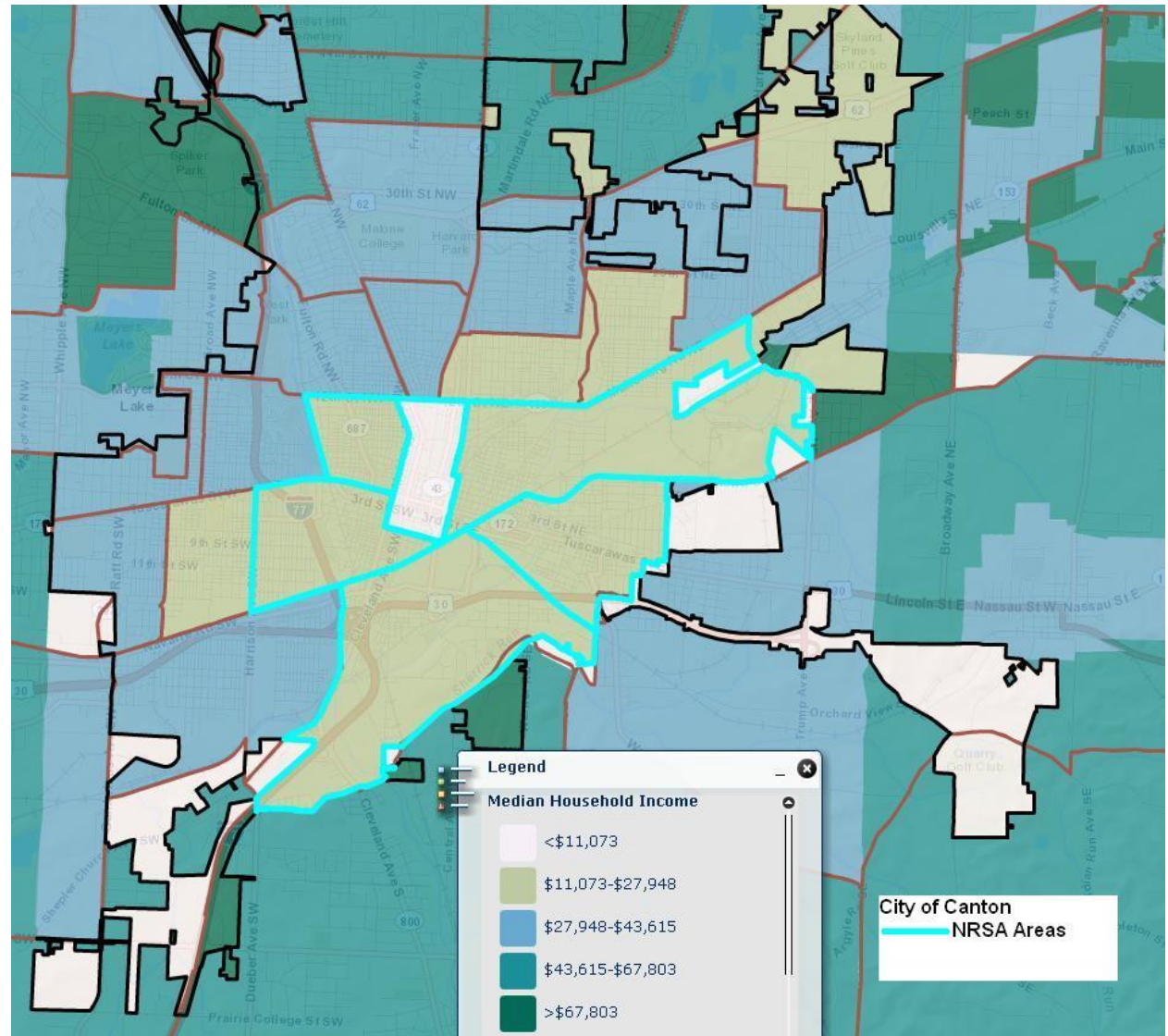


**CPD Maps**

Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

2005-2009 ACS Estimates, U.S. Census

## Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Median Household Income

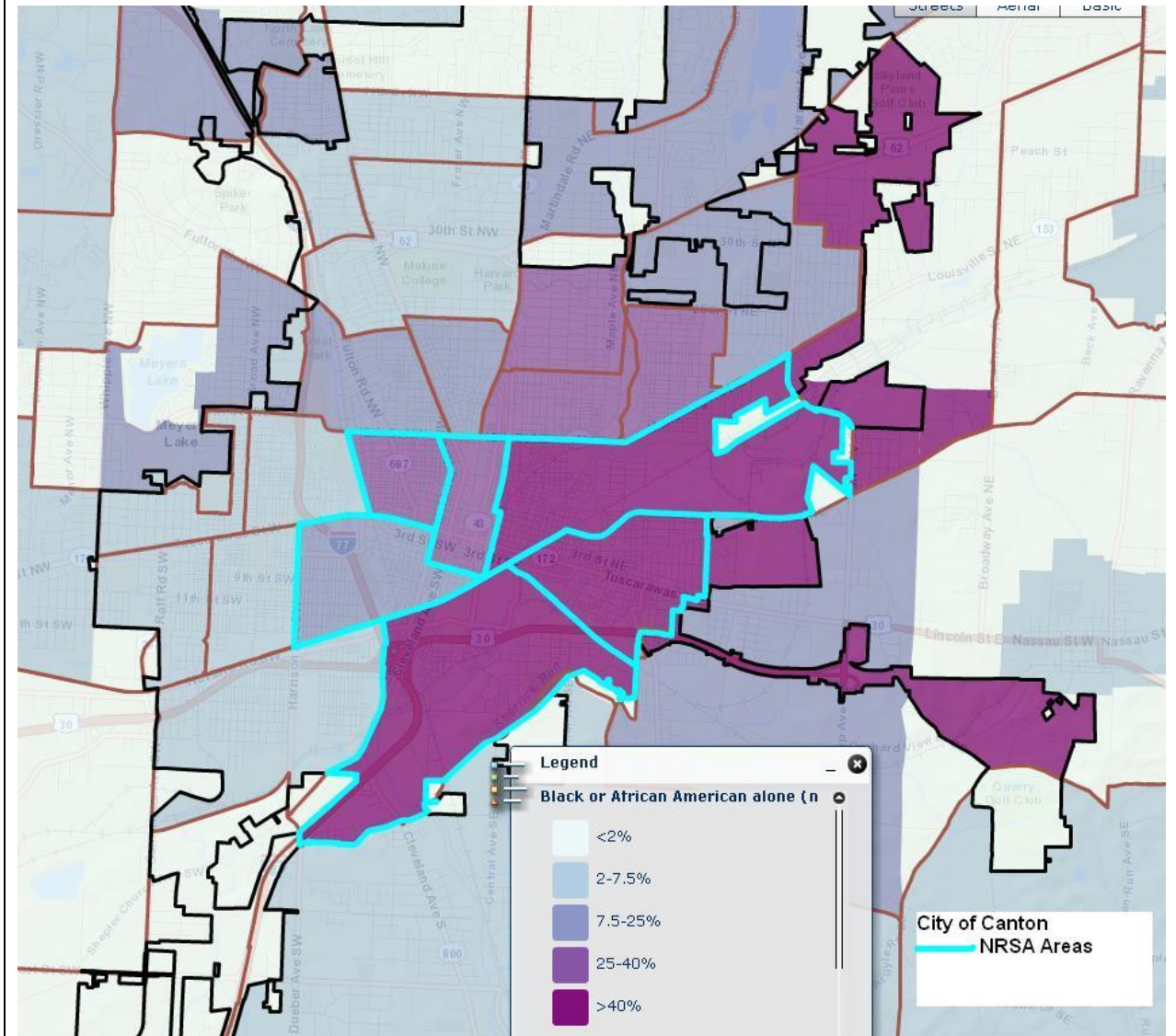


**CPD Maps**

Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

2005-2009 ACS Estimates, U.S. Census

## Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Percent Black or African American Population



**CPD Maps**

Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

2005-2009 ACS Estimates, U.S. Census

**Legend**

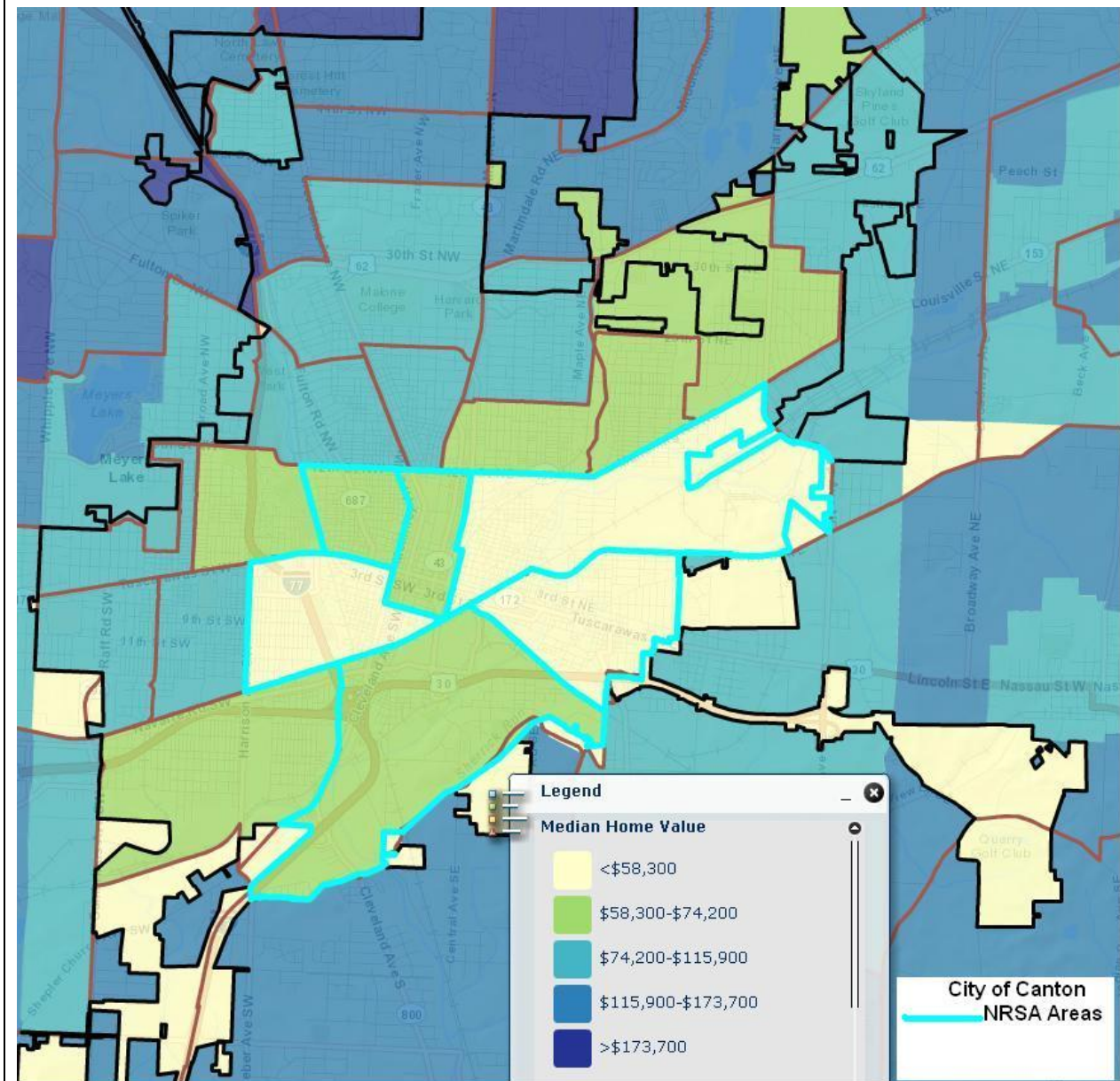
**% Unemployment**

- <5%
- 5-10%
- 10-20%
- 20-30%
- >30%

**City of Canton**  
**NRSA Areas**

2005-2009 ACS Estimates, U.S. Census

## Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Median Home Values

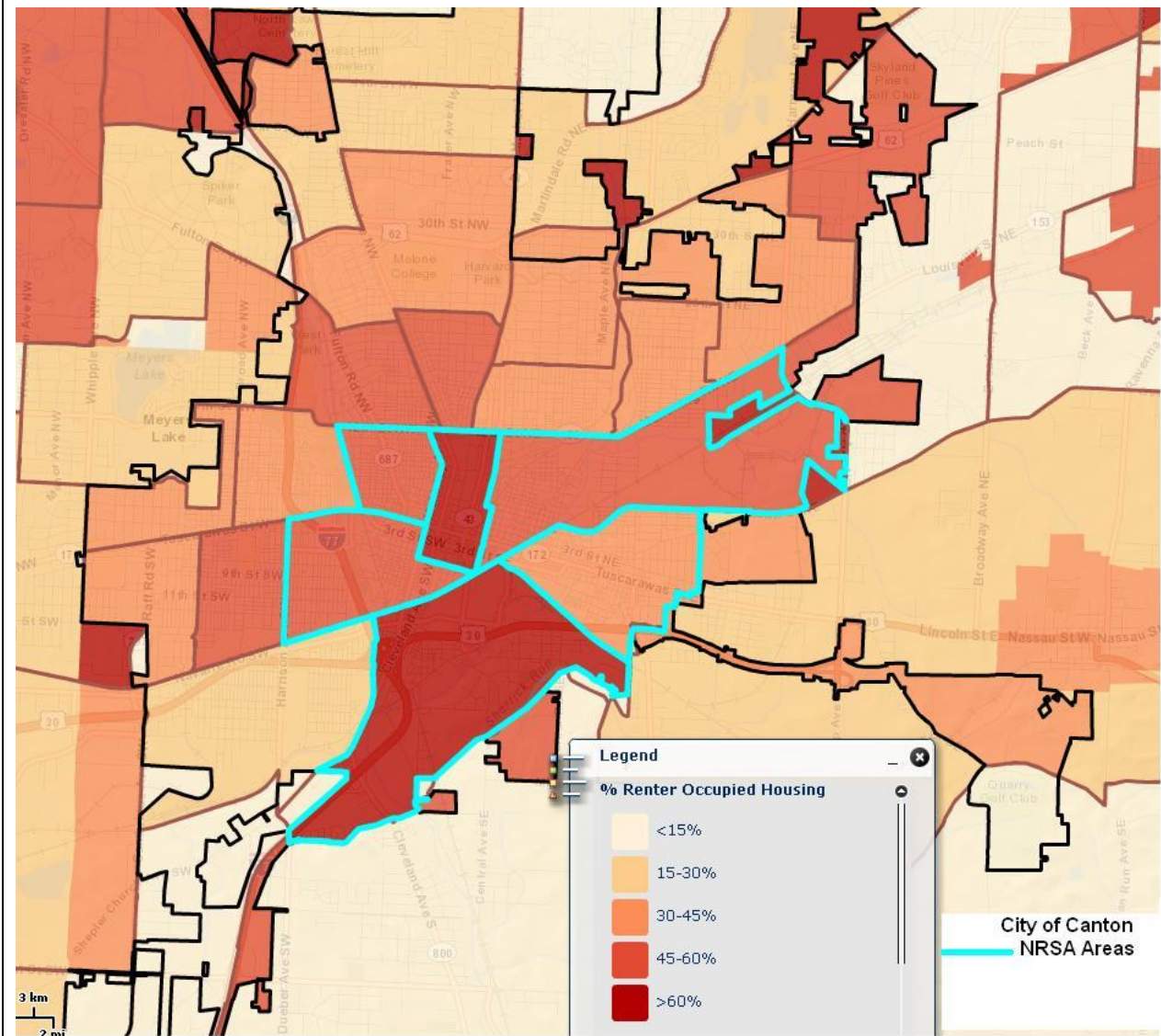


**CPD Maps**

Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

2005-2009 ACS Estimates, U.S. Census

## Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Percent Renter Occupied Housing

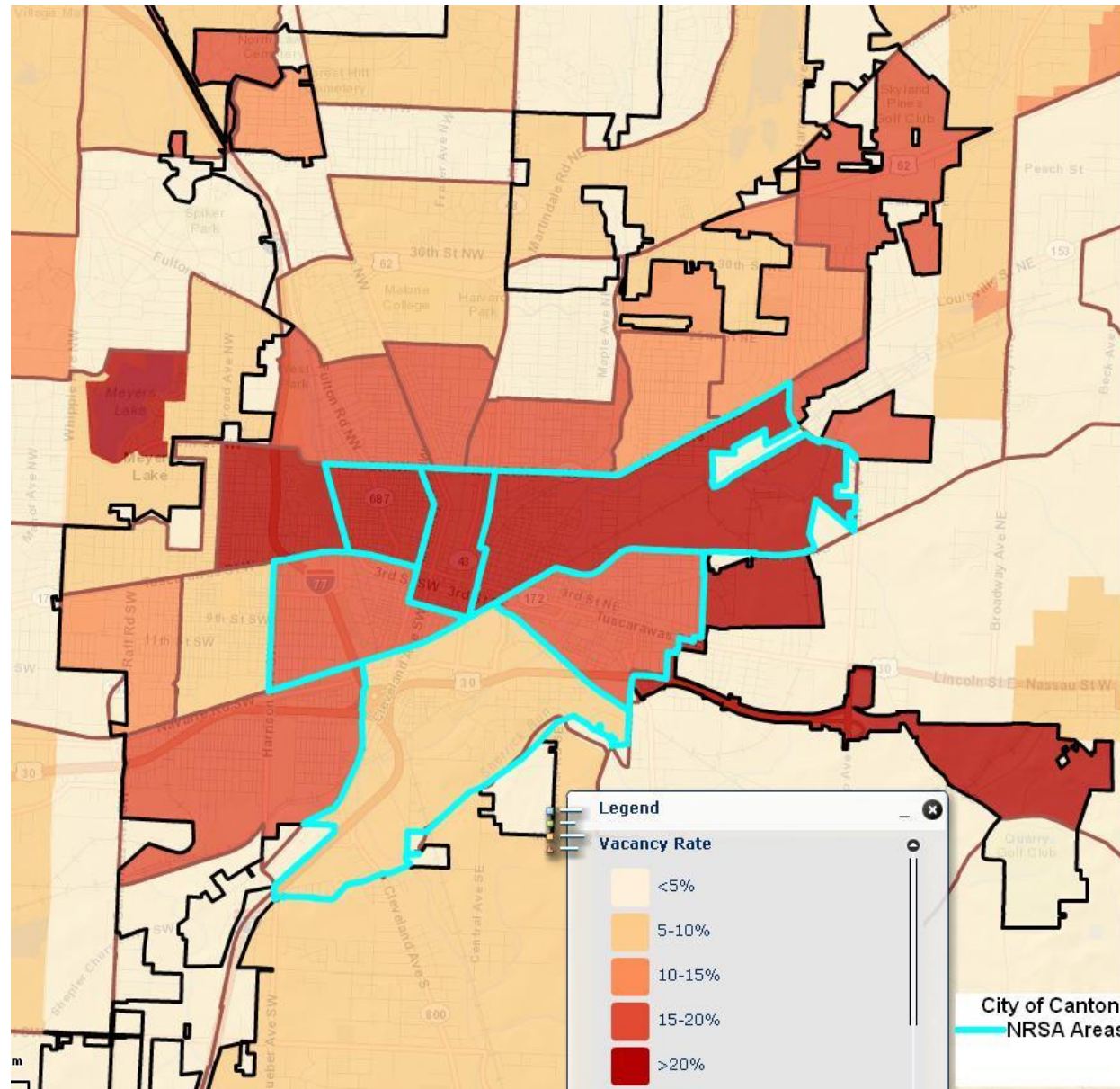


**CPD Maps**

Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

2005-2009 ACS Estimates, U.S. Census

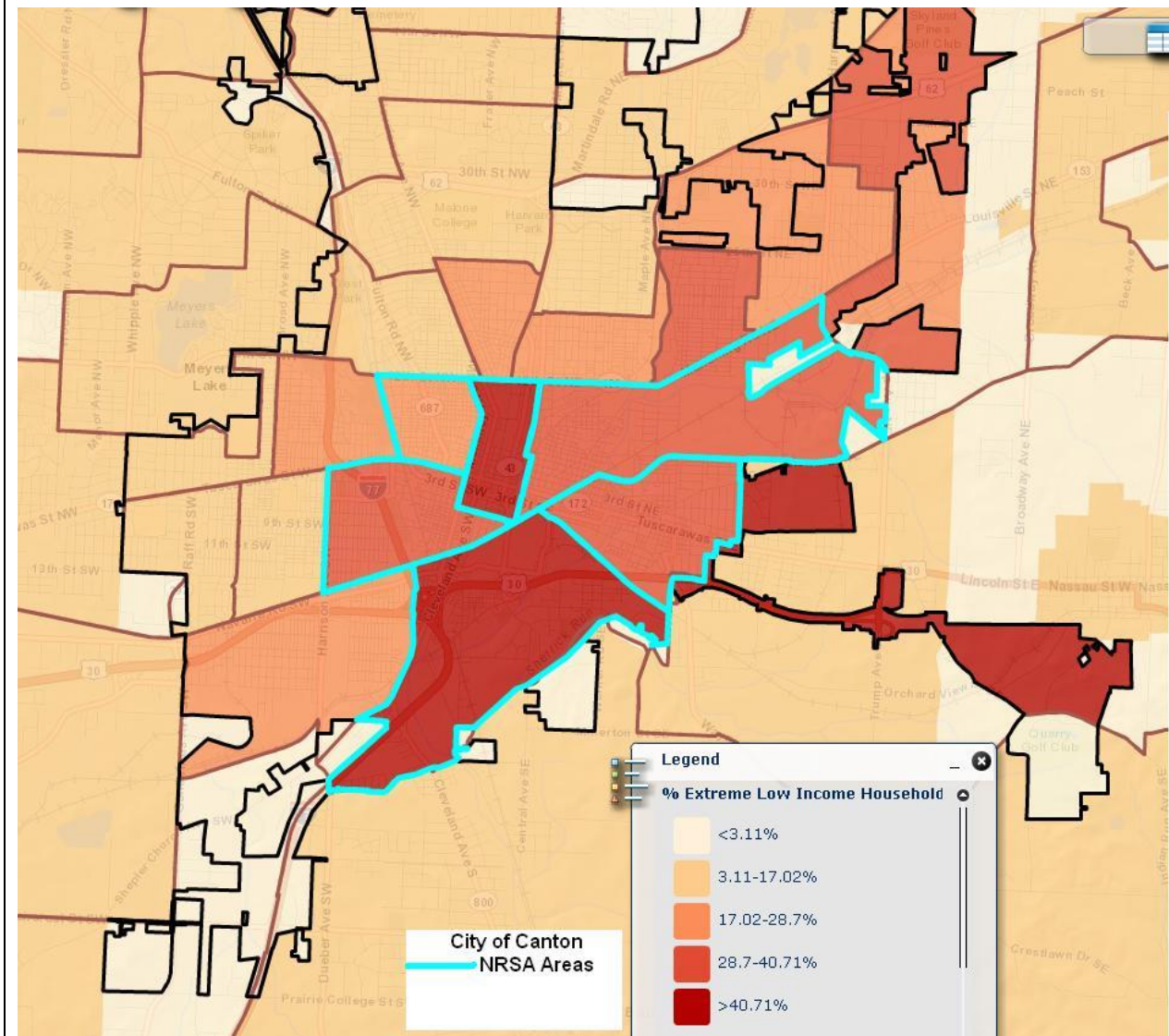
## Housing Vacancy Rate



 **CPD Maps**  
Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

2005-2009 ACS Estimates, U.S. Census

## Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Area Percent Extremely Low Income Households



**CPD Maps**

Consolidated Plan and Continuum of Care Planning Tool

2005-2009 ACS Estimates, U.S. Census

**Appendix D – City of Canton**  
**Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy Areas Report**  
**HUD CPD Maps**

Including

- Demographic Statistics
- Housing Needs Data
- Housing Supply Data
- Economic Conditions Summary Data
- Special Needs Data
- Target Geographies
- Target Area Map



## City of Canton NRSA Areas Demographic Statistics



**Target Report Area Name:**  
**Reference Report Area Name:**

**Canton City NRSA Areas**  
**For CANTON Jurisdiction**

### Demographic

#### Summary Information for Basic Demographic and Socioeconomic Characteristics

	NRSA	Canton
Total Population:	17,243	78,799
Total Households:	7,724	32,481
Homeownership Rate:	43	57
Average Household Size of Occupied Housing Units:	N/A	2
Average Household Size of Owner occupied Housing Units:	N/A	2
Average Household Size of Renter occupied Housing Units:	N/A	2
Median Household Income In The Past 12 Months:	N/A	29,522
Aggregate Household Income In The Past 12 Months:	218,815,900	1,266,127,000
Median Family Income In The Past 12 Months:	N/A	36,547
Median Nonfamily Household Income In The Past 12 Months:	N/A	18,725

2005-09 ACS

#### Person-level Information

	NRSA		Canton	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population 5 years and over that speak English 'not at all':	82	N/A	116	0.00%
Persons in Poverty (Universe: Persons whose poverty status is determined):	6,931		19,654	
Poverty Rate:		40.20%		24.94%
Persons in Poverty in Family Households:	4,752	68.56%	14,530	73.93%
Persons in Poverty in non-Family Households:	2,179	31.44%	5,124	26.07%

2005-09 ACS

Race	NRSA		Canton	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
White alone (not Hispanic)	8,447	48.99%	57,385	72.82%
Black or African American alone (not Hispanic)	7,568	43.89%	16,519	20.96%
American Indian and Alaska Native alone (not Hispanic)	123	0.71%	393	0.50%
Asian alone (not Hispanic)	-	0.00%	157	0.20%
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone (not Hispanic)	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Some other race alone (not Hispanic)	10	0.06%	203	0.26%
Two or more races (not Hispanic)	722	4.19%	2,831	3.59%
Persons of Hispanic Origin	373	2.16%	1,311	1.66%
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,243</b>		<b>78,799</b>	

2005-09 ACS

Age	NRSA		Canton	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Population Age 0-17	4,282	24.83%	19,715	25.02%
Population Age 18-24	1,753	10.17%	8,657	10.99%
Population Age 25 - 64	9,073	52.62%	40,333	51.18%
Population Age 65 and over	2,135	12.38%	10,094	12.81%
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,243</b>		<b>78,799</b>	

2005-09 ACS

Household-level Information	NRSA		Canton	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Households with one or more people under 18 years:	2,498	32.34%	10,744	33.08%
Households with one or more people 60 years and over:	2,321	30.05%	9,753	30.03%
One person Household:	3,310	42.85%	11,536	35.52%

2005-09 ACS

### Household Income in the Past 12 Months

	NRSA		Canton	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Less than \$14,999	3,364	43.55%	8,622	26.54%
\$15,000 to \$24,999	1,440	18.64%	5,400	16.63%
\$25,000 to \$34,999	947	12.26%	4,822	14.85%
\$35,000 to \$44,999	768	9.94%	3,604	11.10%
\$45,000 to \$59,999	418	5.41%	3,628	11.17%
\$60,000 to \$74,999	290	3.75%	2,349	7.23%
\$75,000 to \$99,999	322	4.17%	2,518	7.75%
\$100,000 to \$124,999	94	1.22%	646	1.99%
\$125,000 to \$149,999	-	0.00%	456	1.40%
\$150,000 or more	81	1.05%	436	1.34%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,724</b>		<b>32,481</b>	

2005-09 ACS

### Family-level Information

	NRSA		Canton	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Families with Income in the past 12 months below poverty level:	1,455		4,201	
Families in poverty, owner occupants:	346	23.78%	987	23.49%
Families in poverty, renter occupants:	1,109	76.22%	3,214	76.51%

2005-09 ACS

	0-30% HAMFI	>30-50% HAMFI	>50-80% HAMFI	>80-100% HAMFI	>100% HAMFI
<b>Income</b>					
Total Households	3,205	1,360	1,490	585	No Data
Small Family Households*	1,130	480	660	875	No Data
Large Family Households*	94	70	105	65	No Data
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	470	210	383	154	190
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	215	240	144	79	44
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younge	588	200	244	199	No Data

\*the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI

2005-09 CHAS

<b>Income (Canton)</b>	<b>0-30% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;30-50% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;50-80% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;80-100% HAMFI</b>	<b>&gt;100% HAMFI</b>
Total Households	7,525	5,485	6,850	3,425	No Data
Small Family Households*	2,795	1,735	2,655	6,570	No Data
Large Family Households*	315	370	555	815	No Data
Household contains at least one person 62-74 years of age	920	960	1,190	580	1,335
Household contains at least one person age 75 or older	845	1,045	995	355	540
Households with one or more children 6 years old or younge	1,845	875	1,080	1,705	No Data

\*the highest income category for these family types is >80% HAMFI

2005-09 CHAS



## City of Canton NRSA Areas Demographic Statistics



**Target Report Area Name:**  
**Reference Report Area Name:**

**Canton City NRSA Areas**  
**For CANTON Jurisdiction**

### Housing Needs

#### Occupancy

	NRSA		Canton	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Households with 1 or more occupants per room:	171	2.21%	459	1.41%
Owner Households with 1.00 or less occupants per room	3,290	98.86%	18,286	99.12%
Owner Households with 1.01 to 1.50 occupants per room	38	1.14%	162	0.88%
Owner Households with 1.51 or more occupants per room	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Renter Households with 1.00 or less occupants per room	4,263	96.97%	13,736	97.88%
Renter Households with 1.01 to 1.50 occupants per room	94	2.14%	199	1.42%
Renter Households with 1.51 or more occupants per room	39	0.89%	98	0.70%

2005-09 ACS

#### Costs

	NRSA		Canton	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Paying > 30%	3,222	41.71%	12,191	37.53%
Earning Less than \$34,999 paying > 30%	3,060	39.62%	10,953	33.72%
Earning More Than \$35,000 paying > 30%	162	2.10%	1,238	3.81%
Owner Occupied Earning Less than \$35,000 paying > 30%	921	27.67%	4,307	23.35%
Owner Occupied Earning More than \$35,000 paying > 30%	104	3.13%	1,023	5.55%
Renter Occupied Earning Less than \$35,000 paying > 30%	2,139	48.66%	6,646	47.36%
Renter Occupied Earning More than \$35,000 paying > 30%	58	1.32%	215	1.53%

2005-09 ACS

### Housing Problems

Households with one of the listed needs (renter)	0-30% AMI	30-50% AMI	50-80% AMI	80-100% AMI	Total
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	135	55	20	-	205
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	25	-	-	-	25
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	45	10	10	10	95
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	910	110	-	-	1,025
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	635	260	105	15	1,015
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	255	-	-	-	255

2005-09 CHAS

Households with one of the listed needs (renter) (Reference)	0-30% AMI	30-50% AMI	50-80% AMI	80-100% AMI	Total
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	130	85	30	-	245
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	40	30	15	-	85
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	50	105	20	10	200
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	2,765	360	4	-	3,125
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	1,110	1,380	670	25	3,185
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	345	-	-	-	345

2005-09 CHAS

<b>Households with one of the listed needs (owner)</b>	<b>0-30% AMI</b>	<b>30-50% AMI</b>	<b>50-80% AMI</b>	<b>80-100% AMI</b>	<b>Total</b>
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	19	-	-	-	<b>19</b>
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	-	10	30	-	<b>40</b>
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	215	150	29	-	<b>395</b>
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	40	185	275	29	<b>535</b>
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	55	-	-	-	<b>55</b>

2005-09 CHAS

<b>Households with one of the listed needs (owner) (Reference)</b>	<b>0-30% AMI</b>	<b>30-50% AMI</b>	<b>50-80% AMI</b>	<b>80-100% AMI</b>	<b>Total</b>
Substandard Housing - Lacking complete plumbing or kitchen facilities	25	-	35	-	<b>120</b>
Severely Overcrowded - With >1.51 people per room (and complete kitchen and plumbing)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowded - With 1.01-1.5 people per room (and none of the above problems)	55	10	40	30	<b>160</b>
Housing cost burden greater than 50% of income (and none of the above problems)	910	840	255	40	<b>2,075</b>
Housing cost burden greater than 30% of income (and none of the above problems)	240	620	1,360	330	<b>2,875</b>
Zero/negative Income (and none of the above problems)	140	-	-	-	<b>140</b>

2005-09 CHAS

<b>Households with one or more Housing problems: Lacks kitchen or bathroom, Overcrowding, cost burden (renter)</b>	<b>0-30% AMI</b>	<b>30-50% AMI</b>	<b>50-80% AMI</b>	<b>80-100% AMI</b>	<b>Total</b>
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	1,115	175	30	10	<b>1,340</b>
Having none of four housing problems	1,270	570	515	175	<b>2,795</b>
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	255	-	-	-	<b>255</b>

2005-09 CHAS

<b>Households with one or more Housing problems: Lacks kitchen or bathroom, Overcrowding, cost burden (renter) (Reference)</b>	<b>0-30% AMI</b>	<b>30-50% AMI</b>	<b>50-80% AMI</b>	<b>80-100% AMI</b>	<b>Total</b>
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	2,985	580	70	10	<b>3,660</b>
Having none of four housing problems	2,485	2,525	2,460	930	<b>10,030</b>
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	345	-	-	-	<b>345</b>

2005-09 CHAS

<b>Households with one or more Housing problems: Lacks kitchen or bathroom, Overcrowding, cost burden (owner)</b>	<b>0-30% AMI</b>	<b>30-50% AMI</b>	<b>50-80% AMI</b>	<b>80-100% AMI</b>	<b>Total</b>
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	240	160	54	-	<b>455</b>
Having none of four housing problems	255	450	885	405	<b>2,810</b>
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	55	-	-	-	<b>55</b>

2005-09 CHAS

<b>Households with one or more Housing problems: Lacks kitchen or bathroom, Overcrowding, cost burden (owner) (Reference)</b>	<b>0-30% AMI</b>	<b>30-50% AMI</b>	<b>50-80% AMI</b>	<b>80-100% AMI</b>	<b>Total</b>
Having 1 or more of four housing problems	990	850	335	70	<b>2,355</b>
Having none of four housing problems	580	1,530	3,990	2,420	<b>15,955</b>
Household has negative income, but none of the other housing problems	140	-	-	-	<b>140</b>

2005-09 CHAS

## Cost Burden

<b>Cost Burden &gt; 30% (renter)</b>	<b>0-30% AMI</b>	<b>30-50% AMI</b>	<b>50-80% AMI</b>	<b>Total</b>
Small Related	750	180	79	<b>1,024</b>
Large Related	64	10	-	<b>74</b>
Elderly	220	80	20	<b>320</b>
Other	540	134	-	<b>674</b>
Total need by income	<b>2,645</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>4,390</b>

2005-09 CHAS

<b>Cost Burden &gt; 30% (renter) (Reference)</b>	<b>0-30% AMI</b>	<b>30-50% AMI</b>	<b>50-80% AMI</b>	<b>Total</b>
Small Related	1,750	685	334	<b>2,794</b>
Large Related	230	135	80	<b>445</b>
Elderly	500	365	59	<b>924</b>
Other	1,460	665	220	<b>2,345</b>
Total need by income	<b>5,815</b>	<b>3,105</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>14,035</b>

2005-09 CHAS

<b>Cost Burden &gt; 30% (owner)</b>	<b>0-30% AMI</b>	<b>30-50% AMI</b>	<b>50-80% AMI</b>	<b>Total</b>
Small Related	90.0	190.0	130.0	<b>424.0</b>
Large Related	10.0	10.0	25.0	<b>45.0</b>
Elderly	70.0	64.0	82.0	<b>220.0</b>
Other	103.0	80.0	59.0	<b>256.0</b>
Total need by income	<b>560.0</b>	<b>605.0</b>	<b>940.0</b>	<b>3,325.0</b>

2005-09 CHAS

<b>Cost Burden &gt; 30% (owner) (Reference)</b>	<b>0-30% AMI</b>	<b>30-50% AMI</b>	<b>50-80% AMI</b>	<b>Total</b>
Small Related	275	505	630	<b>1,690</b>
Large Related	65	115	105	<b>305</b>
Elderly	535	470	485	<b>1,635</b>
Other	345	375	410	<b>1,415</b>
Total need by income	<b>1,710</b>	<b>2,380</b>	<b>4,320</b>	<b>18,450</b>

2005-09 CHAS

<b>Cost Burden &gt; 50% (renter)</b>	<b>0-30% AMI</b>	<b>30-50% AMI</b>	<b>50-80% AMI</b>	<b>Total</b>
Small Related	465	25	-	<b>490</b>
Large Related	39	-	-	<b>39</b>
Elderly	60	40	-	<b>100</b>
Other	370	55	-	<b>425</b>
Total need by income	<b>2,645</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>4,390</b>

2005-09 CHAS

<b>Cost Burden &gt; 50% (renter) (Reference)</b>	<b>0-30% AMI</b>	<b>30-50% AMI</b>	<b>50-80% AMI</b>	<b>Total</b>
Small Related	1,355	155	4	<b>1,514</b>
Large Related	205	-	-	<b>205</b>
Elderly	215	65	-	<b>280</b>
Other	1,045	150	-	<b>1,195</b>
Total need by income	<b>5,815</b>	<b>3,105</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>14,035</b>

2005-09 CHAS

<b>Cost Burden &gt; 50% (owner)</b>	<b>0-30% AMI</b>	<b>30-50% AMI</b>	<b>50-80% AMI</b>	<b>Total</b>
Small Related	80	45	-	<b>125</b>
Large Related	10	-	-	<b>10</b>
Elderly	50	29	29	<b>108</b>
Other	93	70	-	<b>163</b>
Total need by income	<b>560</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>3,325</b>

2005-09 CHAS

<b>Cost Burden &gt; 50% (owner) (Reference)</b>	<b>0-30% AMI</b>	<b>30-50% AMI</b>	<b>50-80% AMI</b>	<b>Total</b>
Small Related	255	255	70	<b>605</b>
Large Related	65	55	-	<b>120</b>
Elderly	350	275	115	<b>765</b>
Other	305	255	70	<b>655</b>
Total need by income	<b>1,710</b>	<b>2,380</b>	<b>4,320</b>	<b>18,450</b>

2005-09 CHAS

## Crowding

<b>Crowding - More than one person per room (renter)</b>	<b>0-30% AMI</b>	<b>30-50% AMI</b>	<b>50-80% AMI</b>	<b>80-100% AMI</b>	<b>Total</b>
Single family households	55	10	10	-	<b>95</b>
Multiple, unrelated family households	-	-	-	10	<b>10</b>
Other, non-family households	25	-	-	-	<b>25</b>
Total need by income	<b>2,645</b>	<b>755</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>4,390</b>

2005-09 CHAS

<b>Crowding - More than one person per room (renter) (Reference)</b>	<b>0-30% AMI</b>	<b>30-50% AMI</b>	<b>50-80% AMI</b>	<b>80-100% AMI</b>	<b>Total</b>
Single family households	70	95	35	-	<b>220</b>
Multiple, unrelated family households	4	25	-	10	<b>39</b>
Other, non-family households	30	15	-	-	<b>45</b>
Total need by income	<b>5,815</b>	<b>3,105</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>14,035</b>

2005-09 CHAS

<b>Crowding - More than one person per room (owner)</b>	<b>0-30% AMI</b>	<b>30-50% AMI</b>	<b>50-80% AMI</b>	<b>80-100% AMI</b>	<b>Total</b>
Single family households	-	10	-	-	<b>10</b>
Multiple, unrelated family households	-	-	30	-	<b>30</b>
Other, non-family households	-	-	-	-	<b>-</b>
Total need by income	<b>560</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>3,325</b>

2005-09 CHAS

<b>Crowding - More than one person per room (owner) (Reference)</b>	<b>0-30% AMI</b>	<b>30-50% AMI</b>	<b>50-80% AMI</b>	<b>80-100% AMI</b>	<b>Total</b>
Single family households	10	10	10	30	<b>70</b>
Multiple, unrelated family households	45	-	35	-	<b>95</b>
Other, non-family households	-	-	-	-	<b>-</b>
Total need by income	<b>1,710</b>	<b>2,380</b>	<b>4,320</b>	<b>2,490</b>	<b>18,450</b>

2005-09 CHAS



## City of Canton NRSA Areas Demographic Statistics



**Target Report Area Name:** Canton City NRSA Areas  
**Reference Report Area Name:** For CANTON Jurisdiction

### Housing Supply

#### Summary Information for Characteristics of the Housing Stock

	NRSA	Canton
Total housing units:	9,730	37,786
Vacancy Rate:	N/A	N/A
Median value for owner-occupied units:	N/A	82,100
Median value for owner-occupied units with a mortgage:	N/A	83,500
Median value for owner-occupied units without a mortgage:	N/A	77,800
Median contract rent for renter-occupied units:	N/A	417
Median age of structure for renter-occupied units:	N/A	1,953
Median number of rooms for owner-occupied units:	N/A	6
Median number of rooms for renter-occupied units:	N/A	5

2005-09 ACS

#### Simple Tabulations of Housing Characteristics

##### Number and percentage of occupied housing units by structure type

	NRSA		Canton	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1-unit Detached	5,461	56.13%	25,200	66.69%
1-unit Attached	304	3.12%	1,494	3.95%
2 to 4 Units	1,806	18.56%	5,364	14.20%
5 to 19 Units	1,291	13.27%	3,721	9.85%
20 or More Units	849	8.73%	1,966	5.20%
Other (mobile home, RV, etc.)	19	0.20%	41	0.11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,730</b>		<b>37,786</b>	

2005-09 ACS

**Number and percentage of occupied housing units by bedrooms**

	NRSA		Canton	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
No bedroom	437	5.66%	783	2.41%
1 bedroom	1,566	20.27%	4,952	15.25%
2 bedrooms	2,956	38.27%	11,208	34.51%
3+ bedrooms	4,771	61.77%	20,843	64.17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,724</b>		<b>32,481</b>	

2005-09 ACS

**Number and percentage of owner-occupied housing units by bedrooms**

	NRSA		Canton	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
No bedroom	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
1 bedroom	79	2.37%	201	1.09%
2 bedrooms	728	21.88%	4,281	23.21%
3+ bedrooms	2,521	75.75%	13,966	75.70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,328</b>		<b>18,448</b>	

2005-09 ACS

**Number and percentage of renter-occupied housing units by bedrooms**

	NRSA		Canton	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
No bedroom	326	7.42%	575	4.10%
1 bedroom	1,167	26.55%	3,880	27.65%
2 bedrooms	1,584	36.03%	4,976	35.46%
3+ bedrooms	1,319	30.00%	4,602	32.79%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,396</b>		<b>14,033</b>	

2005-09 ACS

**Number and percentage of renter-occupied units by contract rent**

	NRSA		Canton	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
No cash rent	173	3.94%	546	3.89%
\$0-\$499	3,567	81.14%	9,510	67.77%
\$500-\$599	462	10.51%	2,367	16.87%
\$600-\$699	108	2.46%	1,071	7.63%
\$700-\$799	27	0.61%	292	2.08%
\$800-\$899	23	0.52%	161	1.15%
\$900-\$999	-	0.00%	35	0.25%
\$1000-\$1249	19	0.43%	19	0.14%
\$1250-\$1499	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
\$1500-\$1999	-	0.00%	15	0.11%
\$2000 or More	17	0.39%	17	0.12%
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,396</b>		<b>14,033</b>	

2005-09 ACS

<b>Renter-occupied units by contract rent and bedrooms</b>	<b>Bedrooms</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Less Than \$200	None	122	37.42%
Less Than \$200	1	350	29.99%
Less Than \$200	2	416	26.26%
Less Than \$200	3+	118	8.95%
\$200-\$499	None	204	62.58%
\$200-\$499	1	601	51.50%
\$200-\$499	2	595	37.56%
\$200-\$499	3+	204	15.47%
\$500-\$999	None	-	0.00%
\$500-\$999	1	177	15.17%
\$500-\$999	2	455	28.72%
\$500-\$999	3+	842	63.84%
\$1000 or More	None	-	0.00%
\$1000 or More	1	-	0.00%
\$1000 or More	2	45	2.84%
\$1000 or More	3+	94	7.13%
No Cash Rent	None	-	0.00%
No Cash Rent	1	39	3.34%
No Cash Rent	2	73	4.61%
No Cash Rent	3+	61	4.62%

2005-09 ACS

<b>Renter-occupied units by contract rent and bedrooms (Reference)</b>	<b>Bedrooms</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Less Than \$200	None	139	24.17%
Less Than \$200	1	636	16.39%
Less Than \$200	2	717	14.41%
Less Than \$200	3+	325	7.06%
\$200-\$499	None	361	62.78%
\$200-\$499	1	2,400	61.86%
\$200-\$499	2	1,422	28.58%
\$200-\$499	3+	432	9.39%
\$500-\$999	None	61	10.61%
\$500-\$999	1	776	20.00%
\$500-\$999	2	2,480	49.84%
\$500-\$999	3+	2,992	65.02%
\$1000 or More	None	14	2.43%
\$1000 or More	1	15	0.39%
\$1000 or More	2	82	1.65%
\$1000 or More	3+	635	13.80%
No Cash Rent	None	-	0.00%
No Cash Rent	1	53	1.37%
No Cash Rent	2	275	5.53%
No Cash Rent	3+	218	4.74%

2005-09 ACS

## Cross-tabulations of Multiple Characteristics

### Number of occupied housing units by tenure and household size

	Owner	Pct	Renter	Pct	Total	Pct
1 Person Household	1,110	33.35%	2,200	50.05%	3,310	42.85%
2 Person Household	1,154	34.68%	873	19.86%	2,027	26.24%
3 Person Household	518	15.56%	766	17.42%	1,284	16.62%
4 Person Household	333	10.01%	301	6.85%	634	8.21%
5 Person Household	95	2.85%	95	2.85%	210	2.72%
6+ Person Household	118	N/A	141	N/A	259	3.35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,328</b>	<b>43.09%</b>	<b>4,396</b>	<b>56.91%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	

2005-09 ACS

### Number of occupied housing units by tenure and household size (Reference)

	Owner	Pct	Renter	Pct	Total	Pct
1 Person Household	5,315	28.81%	6,221	44.33%	11,536	35.52%
2 Person Household	6,695	36.29%	3,265	23.27%	9,960	30.66%
3 Person Household	2,818	15.28%	2,198	15.66%	5,016	15.44%
4 Person Household	2,127	11.53%	1,356	9.66%	3,483	10.72%
5 Person Household	974	5.28%	974	5.28%	1,454	4.48%
6+ Person Household	519	N/A	513	N/A	1,032	3.18%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,448</b>	<b>56.80%</b>	<b>14,033</b>	<b>43.20%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	

2005-09 ACS

### Number of occupied housing units by tenure and year structure built

	Owner	Pct	Renter	Pct	Total	Pct
Built 2000 or later	92	2.76%	173	3.94%	265	3.43%
Built 1980-1999	85	2.55%	439	9.99%	524	6.78%
Built 1950-1979	464	13.94%	1,619	36.83%	2,083	26.97%
Built 1949 or earlier	2,687	80.74%	2,165	49.25%	4,852	62.82%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,328</b>	<b>43.09%</b>	<b>4,396</b>	<b>56.91%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	

2005-09 ACS

<b>Number of occupied housing units by tenure and year structure built(Reference)</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Pct</b>	<b>Renter</b>	<b>Pct</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Pct</b>
Built 2000 or later	395	2.14%	429	3.06%	824	2.54%
Built 1980-1999	723	3.92%	1,381	9.84%	2,104	6.48%
Built 1950-1979	5,315	28.81%	5,810	41.40%	11,125	34.25%
Built 1949 or earlier	12,015	65.13%	6,413	45.70%	18,428	56.73%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,448</b>	<b>56.80%</b>	<b>14,033</b>	<b>43.20%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	

2005-09 ACS

<b>Number of occupied housing units by tenure and presence of selected housing conditions*</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Pct</b>	<b>Renter</b>	<b>Pct</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Pct</b>
None of the selected housing conditions	2,330	70.01%	2,030	46.18%	4,360	0.56%
1 selected conditions	981	29.48%	2,270	51.64%	3,251	0.42%
2 selected conditions	17	0.51%	96	2.18%	113	0.01%
3 selected conditions	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
4 selected conditions	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,328</b>	<b>43.09%</b>	<b>4,396</b>	<b>56.91%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	

\*Selected housing conditions = (1. lacks complete plumbing facilities, 2. lacks complete kitchen facilities, 3. housing costs greater than 30% of household income 4. more than one person per room)

2005-09 ACS

<b>Number of occupied housing units by tenure and presence of selected housing conditions* (Reference)</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Pct</b>	<b>Renter</b>	<b>Pct</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Pct</b>
None of the selected housing conditions	13,216	71.64%	7,188	51.22%	20,404	62.82%
1 selected conditions	5,154	27.94%	6,631	47.25%	11,785	36.28%
2 selected conditions	78	0.42%	214	1.52%	292	0.90%
3 selected conditions	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
4 selected conditions	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,448</b>	<b>56.80%</b>	<b>14,033</b>	<b>43.20%</b>	<b>N/A</b>	

\*Selected housing conditions = (1. lacks complete plumbing facilities, 2. lacks complete kitchen facilities, 3. housing costs greater than 30% of household income 4. more than one person per room)

2005-09 ACS

<b>Units Affordable to Households Earning</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Renter</b>
30% HAMFI	No Data	1,605
50% HAMFI	1,110	2,795
80% HAMFI	1,275	3,355
100% HAMFI	2,170	No Data
<i>2005-09 CHAS</i>		

<b>Units Affordable to Households Earning (Reference)</b>	<b>Owner</b>	<b>Renter</b>
30% HAMFI	No Data	2,915
50% HAMFI	3,580	7,080
80% HAMFI	4,905	9,605
100% HAMFI	8,980	No Data
<i>2005-09 CHAS</i>		



## City of Canton NRSA Areas Demographic Statistics



**Target Report Area Name:**  
**Reference Report Area Name:**

**Canton City NRSA Areas**  
**For CANTON Jurisdiction**

### Economic Context

#### Summary Information about Economic Conditions

	NRSA	Canton
Total In Civilian Labor Force	7,405	37,777
Civilian employed population 16 years and over	5,762	32,690
Unemployment Rate	22.19	13.47
Average travel time to work	N/A	19.29

2005-09 ACS

### Simple Tabulations of Economic Conditions

#### Unemployment by Age Group

	NRSA		Canton	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Age 16-24	466	6.29	1,672	4.43
Age 25-65	1,163	15.71	3,364	8.9
Over Age 65	14	0.19	51	0.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>22.19</b>	<b>5,087</b>	<b>13.47</b>

2005-09 ACS

#### Occupation

	Number	Percentage	Median Income
Management, business, and financial occupations	821	14.25%	213,640
Farming, fishing and forestry occupations	6	0.10%	
Service occupations	1,619	28.10%	99,632
Sales and office occupations	1,396	24.23%	145,174
Construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair occupations	417	7.24%	130,638
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	1,503	26.08%	113,701
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,762</b>		

2005-09 ACS

<b>Occupation (Reference)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Median Income</b>
Management, business, and financial occupations	7,431	22.73%	46,062
Farming, fishing and forestry occupations	68	0.21%	26,125
Service occupations	8,292	25.37%	21,014
Sales and office occupations	8,585	26.26%	28,507
Construction, extraction, maintenance, and repair occupations	2,155	6.59%	36,518
Production, transportation, and material moving occupations	6,159	18.84%	28,305
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,690</b>		

2005-09 ACS

#### Travel Time to Work

	<b>NRSA</b>		<b>Canton</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Less than 30 minutes	4,141	77.03%	25,180	80.86%
30 to 59 minutes	932	17.34%	4,460	14.32%
60 or more minutes	303	5.64%	1,500	4.82%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,376</b>		<b>31,140</b>	

2005-09 ACS

#### Educational Attainment

<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>Age 18-24</b>	<b>Age 25-34</b>	<b>Age 35-44</b>	<b>Age 45-64</b>	<b>Age 65+</b>
Less than 9th grade	79	16	105	294	406
9th to 12th grade no diploma	412	422	410	1,060	771
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	873	762	989	1,927	609
Some college, no degree	337	583	603	917	214
Associate's Degree	28	333	87	125	29
Bachelor's Degree	-	49	208	91	91
Graduate or Professional Degree	24	67	25	-	15

2005-09 ACS

<b>Educational Attainment (Reference)</b>	<b>Age 18-24</b>	<b>Age 25-34</b>	<b>Age 35-44</b>	<b>Age 45-64</b>	<b>Age 65+</b>
Less than 9th grade	148	180	239	891	1,066
9th to 12th grade no diploma	1,679	1,384	1,027	2,896	2,449
High school graduate, GED, or alternative	3,341	3,722	4,621	8,392	4,233
Some college, no degree	2,718	2,820	2,336	3,880	1,274
Associate's Degree	271	1,013	590	1,065	234
Bachelor's Degree	476	1,087	1,006	1,486	568
Graduate or Professional Degree	24	607	356	735	270

2005-09 ACS

<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months</b>	
	<b>NRSA</b>	<b>Canton</b>
Less than high school graduate	64,357	14,007
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	96,673	21,151
Some college or Associate's Degree	136,612	24,916
Bachelor's Degree	81,404	38,927
Graduate or Professional Degree	41,250	44,837

2005-09 ACS

<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>In Labor Force - Civilian Employed</b>	<b>In Labor Force - Unemployed</b>	<b>Not In Labor Force</b>
Less than high school graduate	872	278	1,157
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1,910	408	1,360
Some college or Associate's degr	1,513	439	684
Bachelor's degree or high	319	38	83

2005-09 ACS

<b>Educational Attainment (Reference)</b>	<b>In Labor Force - Civilian Employed</b>	<b>In Labor Force - Unemployed</b>	<b>Not In Labor Force</b>
Less than high school graduate	2,537	556	3,524
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	10,623	1,500	4,612
Some college or Associate's degr	8,485	1,093	2,105
Bachelor's degree or high	4,419	215	643

2005-09 ACS

## Business Activity

	Number of Workers	Number of Jobs	Share of Workers (%)	Share of Jobs (%)	Jobs Less Workers (%)
<b>Business by Sector</b>					
Agriculture, Mining, Oil and Gas Extraction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Construction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Education and Health Care Services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Information	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Manufacturing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Services [except Public Administration]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Administration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Retail Trade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transportation and Warehousing	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Wholesale Trade	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>	-	-			

<b>Business by Sector (Reference)</b>	<b>Number of Workers</b>	<b>Number of Jobs</b>	<b>Share of Workers (%)</b>	<b>Share of Jobs (%)</b>	<b>Jobs Less Workers (%)</b>
Agriculture, Mining, Oil and Gas Extraction	75	27	0	0	(0)
Arts, Entertainment, Accommodations	3,780	2,450	12	5	(6)
Construction	1,818	1,082	6	2	(3)
Education and Health Care Services	7,981	15,945	24	35	11
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1,337	1,787	4	4	(0)
Information	562	583	2	1	(0)
Manufacturing	5,739	9,328	18	21	3
Other Services [except Public Administration]	1,698	2,307	5	5	(0)
Professional, Scientific, Management Services	2,857	968	9	2	(7)
Public Administration	792	1,840	2	4	2
Retail Trade	3,973	2,444	12	5	(7)
Transportation and Warehousing	1,010	4,459	3	10	7
Wholesale Trade	1,068	1,789	3	4	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>32,690</b>	<b>45,009</b>			



## City of Canton NRSA Areas Demographic Statistics



**Target Report Area Name:**  
**Reference Report Area Name:**

**Canton City NRSA Areas**  
**For CANTON Jurisdiction**

### Special Needs

**Homelessness (only available for CoC target jurisdictions)**

### Population experiencing homelessness on a given night

	NRSA		Canton	
	Sheltered	Unsheltered	Sheltered	Unsheltered
Persons in Households with Adult(s) and Child(ren)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons in Households with Only Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Persons in Households with only Adults	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chronically Homeless Individuals	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chronically Homeless Families	Available 2012		Available 2012	
Veterans	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*2010 Point in Time (PIT) Data*

	Emergency Shelter Year Round Beds (Current and New)	Emergency Shelter Voucher/ Seasonal/ Overflow Beds	Transitional Housing Beds (Current and New)	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds (Current and New)	Permanent Supportive Housing Beds Under Development
<b>Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons</b>					
Households with Adult(s) and Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Households with Only Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Households with Only Adults	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chronically Homeless Households	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Veterans	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*2010 Homeless Inventory Chart (HIC)*

<b>Facilities Targeted to Homeless Persons (Reference)</b>	<b>Emergency Shelter Year Round Beds (Current and New)</b>	<b>Emergency Shelter Voucher/ Seasonal/ Overflow Beds</b>	<b>Transitional Housing Beds (Current and New)</b>	<b>Permanent Supportive Housing Beds (Current and New)</b>	<b>Permanent Supportive Housing Beds Under Development</b>
Households with Adult(s) and Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Households with Only Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Households with Only Adults	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Chronically Homeless Households				N/A	N/A
Veterans	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

*2010 Homeless Inventory Chart (HIC)*

#### **HOPWA Data (only available for HOPWA target jurisdictions)**

##### **Current HOPWA Formula Data**

**NRSA**

**Canton**

Cumulative cases of AIDS reported	N/A	N/A
Area incidence of AIDS	N/A	N/A
Rate per population	N/A	N/A
Number of new cases prior year (3 years of data)	N/A	N/A
Rate per population (3 years of data)	N/A	N/A

*CDC Surveillance Data*

##### **Current HOPWA Surveillance Data**

**NRSA**

**Canton**

Number of Persons living with HIV (PLWH)	N/A	N/A
Area Prevalence (PLWH per population)	N/A	N/A
Number of new HIV cases reported last year	N/A	N/A

*CDC HIV Surveillance Data*

**HOPWA Assistance Baseline**

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Number of Units Designated or Available for People with HIV/AIDS and their families	
	NRSA	Canton
Tenant based rental assistance	N/A	N/A
Permanent housing in facilities	N/A	N/A
Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility	N/A	N/A
Short-term or transitional housing facilities	N/A	N/A
Permanent housing placement	N/A	N/A

*HOPWA Grantee CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet*

**HIV Housing Need**

Type of HOPWA Assistance	Estimates of Unmet Need	
	NRSA	Canton
Tenant based rental assistance	N/A	N/A
<b>Short-term Rent, Mortgage, and Utility</b>	N/A	N/A
Facility Based Housing (Permanent, short-term or transitional)	N/A	N/A

*HOPWA Grantee CAPER and HOPWA Beneficiary Verification Worksheet*



## City of Canton NRSA Areas Demographic Statistics



**Target Report Area Name:**

**Reference Report Area Name:**

**Canton City NRSA Areas**

**For CANTON Jurisdiction**

### **Target Geographies**

39151700100

39151701500

39151701700

39151701800

39151702100

39151702300

### **Reference Geographies**

CANTON

## City of Canton NRSA Areas

Demographic Statistics

 Target  
Census Tracts

 Reference

